Project No. 992627

Prepared for:
Prince Edward Island
Department of
Education-
Culture, Heritage,
Recreation and
Sport Division

Sport Facility Requirements on Prince Edward Island

April 2000

CBCL LIMITED
Consulting Engineers

ISO 9001
Registered Company

Contents

Executive Summary

Chapter 1 **Introduction** 1

1.1 Purpose of Study 1

1.2 Approach and Methodologies 1

1.2.1 Project Management and Client Liaison 1

1.2.2 Facility Inventory and Analysis 2

1.2.3 Site Visits 2

1.3 Consultations 3

1.4 Provincial and National Sports Organizations Identified 3

1.5 Structure of Report 3

Chapter 2 **Inventory and Evaluation of Current Facilities** 6

2.1 Facility Categorization 6

2.2 Analysis 6

2.2.1 Step 1: Initial Investigation 6

2.2.1 Step 2: Secondary Assessment 8

2.3 Review of School Board Community Access Policy 9

2.4 Observations 10

Chapter 3 **Prince Edward Island Demographics and Facility Demand** 12

3.1 Current and Projected Population to 2025 12

3.1.1 The Population Base and its Distribution 12

3.1.2 Population Projections 13

3.1.3 Regional Variations 18

3.2 Demand Patterns 18

3.2.1 National Trends 19

3.2.2 Provincial Trends 20

3.2.3 Cohort Trends for Sport 22

3.3 Observations and Discrepancies 22

3.4 Input from Consultations 23

3.4.1 Provincial Sport Governing Bodies 23

3.4.2 Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport 25

3.4.3 Facility Administrators 25

Chapter 4 **Facility Requirements** 30

4.1 Facility Requirement by Region 30
4.1.1 Study Area A (West Prince Region) 30
4.1.2 Study Area B 1 (East Prince Region - Rural) 31
4.1.3 Study Area B 2 (East Prince Region – urban, i.e., Summerside) 32
4.1.4 Study Area C 1 (Central Queens Region - Rural) 33
4.1.5 Study Area C 2 (Central Queens Region – Urban, i.e., Charlottetown) 34
4.1.6 Study Area D (Eastern Kings Region) 35
4.1.7 Study Area E (Southern Kings and Queens Region) 35
4.1.8 Study Area F (Evangeline Region) 36

4.2 Arenas 36
4.2.1 Trends in Ice Sports 36
4.2.2 Arena Provision 37
4.2.3 Recommendations 38

4.3 Aquatic Facilities 39
4.3.1 History of Aquatic Facilities 39
4.3.2 PEI Aquatic Facilities 41
4.3.3 Design Parameters 41
4.3.4 Costs of Existing Facilities 43
4.3.5 Recommendations 45

4.4 Sport Halls 45
4.4.1 Sports Requiring Sport Hall Space 45
4.4.2 Recommendations 48

4.5 Field Sports 49
4.5.1 Field Sports Considered 49
4.5.2 Recomendations 50

4.6 Ballfields 51
4.6.1 Sports Considered 51
4.6.2 Recommendations 52

4.7 Gymnasiums 52
4.7.1 Sports Considered 52
4.7.2 Recommendations 53

4.8 Other Sports 53

4.8.1 Sports Considered 53
4.8.2 Recommendations 55
4.9 Challenges Identified 56
4.9.1 Context 56
4.9.2 Facility Needs by Region 56
4.9.3 Grouping of Facilities 56
4.9.4 Life Cycle Planning (LCP) 57
4.9.5 Importance of School Facilities 59
Chapter 5 **Canada Games Infrastructure** **60**
5.1 Canada Games Council 60
5.2 2009 Summer Games Requirements 60
5.3 Current Canada Games Operating Cost Structure 61
5.4 Sport List & Facility Requirements 61
5.5 Additional Factors 64
5.6 Strategies to Address Deficiencies 65
5.6.1 Aquatic Facilities 65
5.6.2 Athletics 67
5.6.3 Field Hockey 67
5.6.4 Soccer 67
5.6.5 Baseball/Softball 68
5.6.6 Canoeing/Rowing 68
5.7 Concluding Observations 68
Chapter 6 **Strategic Plan and Guidelines** **70**
6.1 Approach 70
6.2 Hosting Competitive/Recreational Events 70
6.3 Strategic Plan 71
6.3.1 Facility Planning Committee 71
6.3.2 Life Cycle Planning (LCP) as Facility Evaluative Tool 72
6.3.3 Criteria for Funding 72
6.3.4 Funding Options 74
6.3.5 Facility Classification and Inventory Database 76

Appendices

A Terms of Reference

B Facility Data Sheets

C Site Visits and Stakeholder Consultations

D Interview Results

E Interview Guide

F Eastern School District's Access Policy

G Comparable Statistics for Aquatic Facilities

Executive Summary

This study, to determine Sport Facility Requirements on Prince Edward Island, is the result of an initiative of Sport PEI and the PEI Department of Education-Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport. In recognition of changes in demographics, life style preferences, and recreational options and the specific needs of communities and events, a steering committee was established to prepare Terms of Reference for a comprehensive analysis of facility needs for all sport on a provincial basis for the next 25 years. The Terms of Reference also called for the development of a framework for the Executive Council to follow in responding to requests from individual communities for assistance (financial and otherwise) for the development or augmentation of sport and recreational facilities.

The following were the objectives of the study as stated in the Terms of Reference:

- To prepare long-term projections of likely requirements for sport and recreation facilities for the Province, including the 2009 Canada Games. Consideration should be given to both industry-wide trends in this field as well as provincial demographics and preferences;
- To propose criteria and standards for consideration by the Province in responding to requests for financial assistance in the construction of regional sport and recreation facilities;
- To propose criteria for determining when specific facilities may be designated as a provincial facility, with on-going government participation in funding and operations, and also to ensure an appropriate client entity to manage such facilities; and
- To identify best practices relating to capital and operational funding for sport facilities as they presently exist elsewhere, including public-private partnerships.

The approach to attaining the above objectives involved:

- The review of relevant government statements and policies with regard to long term goals for sport, recreation and participation;
- The compilation and review of a facility inventory;
- An analysis of inventory data based on geographic distribution (Step 1) and on demand (Step 2);
- Selected site visits; and
- Consultations.

Based on the review of the facility inventory prepared for the study, the following factors are central to the effective provision, maintenance and operation of facilities on the island:

- The majority of sport facilities on Prince Edward Island are administered by the school/education system, i.e., they are public facilities; and
- The accommodation of demand at peak periods and ensuring facility maintenance are the two key challenges facing facility managers.

It is also true that community involvement and volunteer effort have been, and will remain, essential to the development and organization of recreational and sporting activities.

Although the population of Prince Edward Island will grow slowly over the next 20 years, there will be a significant shift in the age structure of the population. There will, for example, be a smaller pool of potential participants, i.e., the younger age groups, for most traditional competitive "rigorous" sports.

Higher participation rates in some specific sports, e.g., soccer, may keep overall participation rates from declining, but growth in most activities can be expected to be relatively flat. The highest projected growth rates are associated with activities that are largely non-competitive in nature. In summary, anticipated demographic patterns and participation rates do not indicate a need to provide for increased demand over the next 25 years. Changes in demand patterns, however, will influence investment and management priorities.

The real challenge will be to institute a cost effective management regime that will ensure that the existing facilities are used to their highest and best use and for the benefit of the greatest number of users. There is a need, for example, to view facility management, including investment in new or rehabilitated facilities, from a regional, as opposed to a community or local, perspective.

As stated above, Prince Edward Island can accommodate most provincial needs over the next 25 years. Based on an analysis of the inventory data, i.e., Step 1 and Step 2, Table A provides a summary of the additional facility needs by region. This information should be reviewed and amended on a regular basis, a process that would be greatly facilitated by the application of a GIS system linked to a designed database.

Arenas, particularly the provision of access to ice-surfaces, have traditionally been at the heart of sport activity on Prince Edward Island. As the demographic profile changes, demand for these surfaces is falling. Further, due to their age, many of the existing 26 arenas will require significant investment to maintain and enhance their operation. The challenge, therefore, is the maintenance of facilities rather that the provision of new ones. This of necessity will lead to some rationalization of facilities. To facilitate the difficult choices that will be required, the study team is advocating the systematic use of Life Cycle Planning as an analytical tool to determine where to focus resources to ensure the best provision of facilities to meet the changing needs of the island population. Attention is also drawn to the national trend of community centred, or clustered developments, that facilitate operational cost savings.

Pools are inherently expensive to build and operate, and the different demands placed on such facilities require distinct configurations and conditions. Competitive, or fitness based, swimming, for example, requires deep cool water with marked lane space. In contrast, recreation and therapeutic activities require warmer and shallower water. The challenge is to determine how best to serve the varied needs and priorities of the community in a cost effective manner. Given the costs that would be associated with the provision of a competitive pool built to national standards and the limited size of the market in Prince Edward Island, it is apparent that all specifications will not be met without substantial subsidization. Prince Edward Island does not have the population base necessary to support a 50m pool. On the other hand, based on the analysis undertaken, both Summerside and Charlottetown areas have the need for, and the ability to support, new 25 metre pools. Such facilities could be designed to meet local and regional needs. It is further recommended that no such facility should be designed as a "stand alone" facility, but must, if possible, be one component in a multi-function community complex.

TABLE A: Summary of Facility Needs

Region	*Fields*	*Other Facilities*	*Issues Raised*
A. West Prince	• Additional soccer field(s) (Alberton)	• Upgrading of existing curling facilities	• Need for peripheral support facilities for fields (both soccer and softball), i.e., washrooms, change rooms, scoreboards, and parking • New aquatic facility in accessible location
B1. East Prince (rural)	• Additional soccer field (Kensington) • Additional baseball field (Amherst Cove School).	• Upgrading of sports fields at the Amherst Cove School	• Possibility of community centre complex in Kensington • Current public/private sector initiatives planning fitness centres in Borden and Kensington
B2. East Prince - Summerside and surrounding area	• 2 additional soccer fields • Upgrading of Athena and Three Oaks fields	• New indoor pool facility • Lawn bowling green	• Effective maintenance of existing and any new facilities • Winter access to gymnasium space for summer sports • Costs associated with future upgrading of main facilities such as arenas • Squash association concerned about lack of participation and facilities
C. Central Queens	• Fields for softball	• Additional gymnasium space	• Monitoring of arena provision • Need for support infrastructure for local competitive events
C2. Charlottetown	• Fields for softball • Fields for soccer and rugby including 2 field lighted complex	• New indoor pool facility • Bowling facility (Stratford) • Expansion of an existing curling facility • Need for additional gymnasiums and enhanced access to all such facilities • Sport hall • Bowling green	• Arena status needs to be carefully monitored • Community centre initiative in Stratford warrants evaluation and support • Indoor training facility
D. Eastern Kings			• Facilities need rehabilitation
E. Southern Kings & Queens	• New and/or upgrade ballfields (Montague)	• Upgrade existing school gymnasiums	
F. Evangeline Region	• Additional ball field	• Upgrade gymnasium • Upgrade track	

Other facility related recommendations include:

- Encouraging the grouping of facilities, e.g., multiple playing fields in close proximity to one another, to facilitate the provision of support infrastructure and services for competitive and spectator events;
- Facilitating the accommodation of activities, e.g., gymnastics, judo etc., in multi-use sport halls;
- Supporting the development of a 2 field lighted complex in the greater Charlottetown area while encouraging the more professional management and maintenance of the existing fields across the island; and
- Supporting sport organizations to identify venues where indoor playing and training could be accommodated.

It is also stressed that the construction of new, or the renovation of existing, school facilities is often the only opportunity for smaller communities to obtain upgraded gymnasium facilities. For example, if an elementary school is planned in a rural area, and community needs justify a larger gymnasium facility, incorporating a high school standard gymnasium in the design would be more cost effective than the provision of a stand alone facility. It is therefore recommended that the standards for elementary gymnasiums in areas outside the urban centres be amended to accommodate consideration of community needs and to facilitate the provision of more functional facilities.

To host the 2009 Canada Summer Games there is a need to:

i) upgrade a range of venues and to provide spectator seating, parking etc., to serve the selected venues; and

ii) commit capital to develop a limited number of required new facilities.

The major capital investments necessary to host the 2009 Canada Summer Games are those associated with the development of a pool, a forum to accommodate the athletics program and a venue to host canoeing and rowing events. Each of these investments, however, differs in what it might contribute to sport on the island in the long term.

As stated above, the costs that could be incurred to meet the pool requirements of the Canada Games Council for competitive events at the national level cannot be justified given local demographic and market characteristics. At the same time any new aquatic facility, or facilities, designed to meet local and regional needs would not accommodate the requirements of the Canada Games Council for aquatic events; the omissions would have to be negotiated. Investment in carefully designed new facilities, i.e., pools in Charlottetown and Summerside, however, could serve the following needs:

- The changing aquatic needs of the provincial population;
- A range of local and regional competitive needs; and
- A negotiated list of competitive events for the Canada Summer Games.

The best athletic facility on PEI is the Bluefield track which is the venue for high school competitive events. Without substantial investment, however, this location could not accommodate the Games athletic events. Assuming that the ceremonies can take place in an existing facility, e.g., either the Charlottetown or Summerside Driving parks, the challenge will be to locate and develop a track and associated infrastructure in a location which will serve the specific needs of the Games and the longer term requirements of the island. It is recommended that the early consideration of this issue be a priority of the Facility Planning Committee.

The location and development of a venue to accommodate canoeing and rowing for the Canada Games is another investment that warrants early consideration. It may be that such a venue could be considered in conjunction with a strategy to market it as a tourist as well as a sport destination. The study team recommends that this concept is worthy of further study.

It is strongly recommended that a hierarchy of sport and recreation facilities be maintained and developed on Prince Edward Island to enable participation by the widest range of population possible. This hierarchy should include the community ball diamond as well as recreational facilities built to national competitive standards for as many activities as possible. To facilitate the execution of this objective the following recommendations have been proposed as an integral part of an effective strategic plan and operational strategy:

- The establishment of a Facility Planning Committee, reporting to the Minister of the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport, to co-ordinate sport facility provision and review funding requests for capital projects;
- The establishment of criteria and procedures that would ensure that applications for funding were reviewed on an equitable basis;
- The adoption and support of Life Cycle Planning as an analytical tool with respect to all facilities that may be considered eligible for funding support by the Facility Planning Committee and the Province;
- The establishment by the Province of a sinking fund, e.g., a one time commitment of $1 million, to address the structural and related deficiencies common to arenas and multi purpose facilities; i.e., to support the outcome of the Life Cycle Planning process;
- The identification of funds (to a maximum of 20%) to support the operational costs of those facilities defined as provincial and/or essential to the infrastructure for the Canada Summer Games; and
- The establishment of a facility classification system and associated inventory data base, linked to the Provincial GIS system, as a planning tool central to the decision making process.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Study

This study is the result of an initiative of Sport PEI and the PEI Department of Education- Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport. In recognition of changes in demographics, life style preferences, and recreational options and the specific needs of communities and events, a steering committee was established to prepare Terms of Reference for a comprehensive analysis of facility needs for all sport on a provincial basis for the next 25 years (see Appendix A). The Terms of Reference also called for the development of framework for the Executive Council to follow in responding to requests from individual communities for assistance (financial and otherwise) for the development or augmentation of sport and recreational facilities.

The following were the objectives of the study as stated in the Terms of Reference:

- To prepare long-term projections of likely requirements for sport and recreation facilities for the Province, including the 2009 Canada Games. Consideration should be given to both industry-wide trends in this field as well as provincial demographics and preferences;

- To propose criteria and standards for consideration by the Province in responding to requests for financial assistance in the construction of regional sport and recreation facilities;

- To propose criteria for determining when specific facilities may be designated as a provincial facility, with on-going government participation in funding and operations, and also to ensure an appropriate client entity to manage such facilities; and

- To identify best practices relating to capital and operational funding for sport facilities as they presently exist elsewhere, including public-private partnerships.

1.2 Approach and Methodologies

1.2.1 Project Management and Client Liaison

The project was launched at an introductory meeting in early August, 1999, at which time the Terms of Reference and time-line were agreed to by all parties. Subsequent progress meetings took place in late August and October. A working draft was delivered to and discussed with the client in December. After incorporation of editorial recommendations, the final report was prepared and submitted.

As an integral part of the work program, the study team undertook the review of relevant government statements and policies with regards to long term goals for sport, recreation and participation. This review involved further contact and discussion with individual members of the Steering Committee and with other government and agency staff. This work was necessary to ensure that recommendations generated by this study would be compatible with prevailing government priorities. An understanding of government policies was also necessary to determine what effect these policies might have, if any, on future sport participation rates.

1.2.2 Facility Inventory and Analysis

The initial task involved the compilation of a current listing of the existing sport facilities in the province to enable an assessment to be made of their supply and condition. The establishment of accurate and comprehensive baseline information was essential to the subsequent evaluation of the supply and condition of facilities against the predicted demand for facilities. At the outset, an inventory of facilities (classified as A, B, C, and D) generated by the Department of Education- Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport was utilized. Sports were grouped by facility requirement at this initial level of analysis: e.g., "field" sports, such as rugby, field hockey, football and soccer, were grouped together.

Data sheets for each facility category were designed by the project team (see Appendix B). Staff from the Department of Education - Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport circulated these data sheets, assembled information on the various sites from facility administrators, and returned the completed sheets to the project team. The data sheets were summarized by facility category and assembled into a facility reference document, a copy of which was provided to the client. The data compiled is not necessarily comparable for all sites, but provides a substantive accounting of the facilities that exist[1].

The initial analysis of the inventory data (Step 1) was performed on the basis of geographic distribution, the details of which are explained in Section 2.2. This examination was conducted to indicate areas of the island which might have an over, or under, supply of specific facilities based solely on population distribution.

The next phase of the analysis (Step 2) used primary and secondary data from a variety of sources with respect to facility demand patterns to determine if the initial assessment, i.e., the analysis based on population distribution, matched actual demand patterns. Much of the information regarding activity and demand patterns was attained from a series of stakeholder interviews; Appendix C lists the groups consulted and the facilities visited; Appendix D summarizes the results of the consultations that took place. Since it was understood at the outset that respondents would have their own unique perspective on the issues discussed, the consultations were designed to be as extensive as possible. All responses and indicators were considered equally.

1.2.3 Site Visits

Site visits (see Appendix C) were made by the study team to specific facilities; these visits often coincided with interviews with facility administrators or recreation directors. These site visits provided an opportunity for the study team to confirm information reported in the facility data sheets, identify structural and maintenance issues and assess the potential for upgrades or expansions to certain existing structures.

While it was not possible for study team members to investigate all facilities, through the facility inventory compilation and personal interviews with respondents, team members were able to develop an understanding of the relative characteristics and geographic distribution of existing facilities.

---

[1] This resource provides the basis of a database which could be entered into a GIS system and, when linked to Statistics Canada packages and systems established to update quarterly, would provide an on-going management tool (see section 6.3.5).

1.3 Consultations

The study team interviewed facility administrators and recreation directors from the various regions and municipal units with respect to specific facilities, i.e., pools, arenas and multi-sport facilities. As indicated above, the study team, where possible, toured the facilities, inquired about on-going maintenance and development activities and confirmed participation and user statistics. The study team completed additional interviews with 11 of the community and regional recreation officials.

The study team also met with the regional officials from the PEI Department of Education - Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport in their official capacity as departmental representatives. The study team discussed with them their assessment of the level of service provided by existing facilities, the areas of greatest shortfall in service provision, and presented some preliminary findings of this study for their comment. The input received was used to adjust the study team's assessment of future need and to schedule further consultations.

1.4 Provincial and National Sports Organizations Identified

The PEI Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport and Sport PEI identified 36 Sport Governing Bodies to be included and consulted during the study; these bodies are identified in Table 1.1.

To ensure that the spectrum of subject matter covered in each interview was comparable, the project team prepared an interview guide to use as a reference in the consultations with the Sport Governing bodies (see Appendix E). While the guide did provide a certain degree of consistency in the interview process, interviewees were also encouraged to relay any information or conclusions they deemed relevant to the study team. Information on each of the 37 provincials organizations was successfully attained.

Representatives of each Sport Governing body were provided with a copy of the interview guide beforehand so that they would understand the nature of the information that the study team wished to assemble. Most interviews were preformed by telephone; most lasted between 30 and 45 minutes. The results were recorded, summarized and compared to data gathered from other sources with respect to participation levels, access and distribution of facilities.

The corresponding national sport organizations (see Table 1.1) were also contacted by telephone and fax to obtain recent national participation rates for each sport and design standards for competitive facilities.

1.5 Structure of Report

Chapter 2 presents the inventory and evaluation of facilities; Chapter 3 provides information of demographic trends and facility demand; Chapter 4.0 details facility requirements to serve the population needs of the island for the next 25 years and Chapter 5 examines the infrastructure and facilities that will be required to host the 2009 Summer Games. At the end of chapters 4 and 5 a section summarizes the recommendations arising from the preceding analysis. Chapter 6 brings together the recommendations of Chapters 4 and 5 and puts forward for further deliberation by those responsible for planning for the provision of sport facilities on PEI for the next 25 years criteria to guide practices for capital and operational management. The following appendices provide additional data and references in support of the main text:

Table 1.1: Sport Governing Bodies

Provincial	*National*
PEI Alpine Ski Association	Alpine Canada
PEI Track and Field Association	Athletics Canada
PEI Badminton Association	Badminton Canada
Baseball PEI	Baseball Canada
Basketball PEI	
Biathalon PEI	Biathalon Canada
PEI Amateur Boxing Association	Canadian Amateur Boxing Association
Wrestling PEI	Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association
	Canadian Canoe Association
PEI Curling Association	Canadian Curling Association
Cycling Prince Edward Island	Canadian Cycling Association
PEI Fencing Association	Canadian Fencing Federation
PEI Section, Canadian Figure Skating Association	Canadian Figure Skating Association
PIE Five Pin Bowlers' Association	Canadian 5 Pin Bowlers' Association
	Canadian Freestyle Ski Association
PEI Hockey Association	Canadian Hockey Association
PEI Soccer Association	Canadian Soccer Association
PEI Table Tennis Association	Canadian Table Tennis Association
	Canadian Ten pin Association
Tennis PEI	Canadian Tennis Association
	Canadian Yachting Association
Cross Country PEI	Cross Country Canada
PEI Field Hockey Association	Field Hockey Canada
PEI Gymnastics Association	Gymnastics Canada
Judo PEI	Judo Canada
PEI Karate Association	National Karate Association
Racquetball PEI	Racquetball Canada
Ringette PEI	Ringette Canada
	Rowing Canada
PEI Rugby Union	Rugby Canada
Speed Skate PEI	Speed Skating Canada
Softball PEI	Softball Canada
Squash PEI	Squash Canada
Swimming/Natation PEI	Swimming Canada
Synchro PEI	Synchro Canada
Volleyball PEI	Volleyball Canada
PEI Lawn Bowling Association	Water Polo Canada
PEI Special Olympics	The Canadian Association for Disabled Skiing
PEI Rhythmic Sportive Gymnastics Association	Canadian Wheelchair Basketball Association
Football PEI	
PEI Tae Kwon Do Association	

Appendix A: Terms of Reference
Appendix B: Facility Data Sheets
Appendix C: Site Visits and Consultations
Appendix D: Interview Results
Appendix E: Interview Guide
Appendix F: Eastern School Board's Policy
Appendix G: Comparable Statistics for Aquatic Facilities

2.1 Facility Categorization

At the outset of the project, the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport compiled a list of the existing sport facilities and classified each as either an A, B, C, or D class facility, where category A represented a "National" facility capable of hosting a national or regional competition and category D represented a strictly local recreational facility.

This system, which focused solely on the characteristics of the playing surfaces, was examined after the inventory compilation and site visits were completed. It became evident to the study team that some modification of the classification system would be beneficial to facilitate planning. One weakness of the current system is its lack of consideration of the peripheral infrastructure required to host a national or regional event. Providing a suitable venue for a national competition, for example, goes far beyond meeting the physical specifications for the field or surface of play. In other words, there is a considerable difference between a facility that could meet national standards for competition, and a facility that could be used to host a national event. The classification system as currently structured is based upon a category assessment, i.e., category "A" indicates that the facility has at some date hosted a national event. This is problematic as requirements for such events frequently change, and the classification might not remain accurate over time. Additionally, different levels of play for the same sport often have different minimum requirements for facility provision for their national championships. For instance, senior and little league baseball have different requirements for their respective national championships.

A recommended new classification strategy is therefore one output of this study; the recommendations in this regard are presented in Section 6.0.

2.2 Analysis

2.2.1 Step 1: Initial Investigation

For the purpose of the initial inventory investigation and the assessment of population distribution, the province was divided into 7 study areas.

- West Prince;
- East Prince[2];
- East Prince Urban, i.e., Summerside and surroundings;
- Central Queens;
- Central Queens Urban, i.e., Charlottetown and surroundings
- Eastern Kings; and
- Southern Kings and Southern Queens region

The basis for these divisions were the five Department of Education - Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport regions, with Central Queens and East Prince being further divided into an urban core and a

2 For the purposes of the population distribution analysis, the Evangeline region was included with East Prince; in subsequent levels of analysis Evangeline was assessed independently to ensure appropriate consideration of the characteristics and needs of that area.

surrounding rural area. This allowed a more detailed analysis to be undertaken of the two main population centers, i.e., Charlottetown and Summerside, while, at the same time, reducing the impact that these two cities had on the analysis of the surrounding areas. The above seven regions, plus Evangeline, are depicted on Figure 2.1.

The study team reviewed the population, geographic characteristics, age group distribution, facility distribution and other data for each of these regions. The main focus of the initial analysis involved facilities classified as A or B by the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport and other facilities which were considered to have potential for subsequent upgrades.

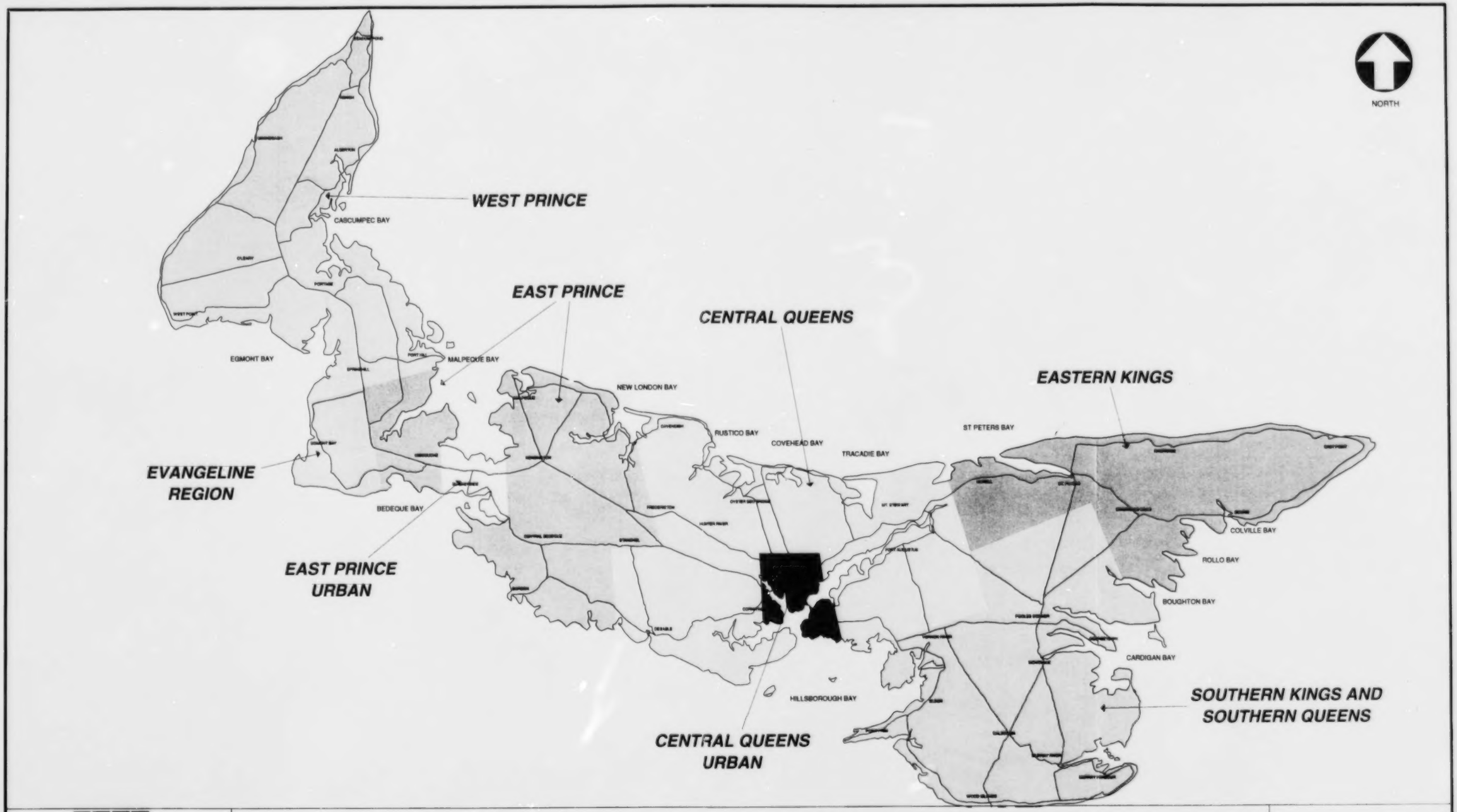
For each facility type, the median[3] population served was determined. The median population per facility means that half the facilities in the province serve a greater population and half a lesser population. The facilities assessed in this way, with their provincial median, were as follows:

Arenas	1 per 7,500
Bowling alleys	1 per 14,500
Ball fields	1 per 3,000
Curling rinks	1 per 18,000
Fitness centers	1 per 6,500
Fields	1 per 2,400
Gyms	1 per 4,000
Indoor racquet courts	1 per 8,000
Tennis courts	1 per 5,500

In the consideration of these medians, it should be borne in mind, that median standards are not a generally acceptable justification for the provision of facilities. The median was simply used as an indicator of the potential need for, or adequacy of, facilities in the region. Actual facility requirements would be determined by reference to user patterns, facility capacity and demographic analysis (see Step 2, Section 2.2.2).

The initial analysis established the baseline of facility supply in the province (i.e., median population served per facility) by comparing population medians for each region to the provincial median. The study team established a theoretical determination of how many facilities would be required in each region to achieve an equitable facility provision on a population distribution basis. It is emphasized that this method is a "first approximation" and indicates only an equitable distribution of facilities based on existing supply and population distribution. It does not take into account whether there is actual demand, or over supply, for a specific facility in an area. The latter is determined by the next level of analysis. The determination of statistical deficiencies only suggests where deficiencies, or needs may exist and where future demand could reasonably be expected.

3 The "median" is the mid point of a frequency distribution, such that a variable has an equal probability of falling above or below. In this case, the median population for a facility indicates that half the facilities serve a population greater and half a population lower than the median.



CBCL LIMITED
Consulting Engineers

Prince Edward Island

REGIONAL STUDY AREAS

FIGURE 2.1

Based on this approach, Table 2.2 provides a synopsis of deficiencies, or likely facility needs, by region.

Table 2.2 Deficiencies or Likely Facility Needs by Region

Region	*Multiple "Deficiencies"*	*Single "Deficiencies"*
A) West Prince	Fields	Bowling Curling Rink Indoor Racquet Courts
B1) East Prince[1] - rural	Fields	Fitness Center Indoor Racquet Courts Curling Rink
B2) East Prince - urban	Fields Indoor racquet courts	
C1) Central Queens – rural	Ball Fields Fields Arenas Gymnasiums	Bowling Curling Fitness Center
C2) Central Queens – urban	Ballfields Arenas Gymnasiums Tennis Courts Indoor Racquet Court Tennis Courts	Bowling Alley Curling Rink
D) Eastern Kings		Ball fields Curling Fitness Centers Indoor Racquet Courts Field Tennis
E) South Kings and Queens	Ball fields	Fitness Centers Indoor Racquet Courts Gyms

1 For the purpose of the initial analysis, the Evangeline region was included with the East Prince Region.

2.2.1 Step 2: Secondary Assessment

As stated above, the apparent facility deficiencies or needs resulting from the initial analysis, i.e., Step 1, provided a valuable reference to guide the investigations in the subsequent assessment. Deficiencies, or needs, which had been identified received further scrutiny, and efforts were made to validate or amend preliminary assessments during the stakeholder interviews and site visits. Data gathered in the secondary level of assessment were derived from input received from the following sources:

- Analysis of demographic trends;
- Interviews with sport governing bodies;
- Interviews with municipal recreation directors;
- Interviews with government and Sport PEI officials;
- Data from school boards;
- Site investigations; and
- Detailed inventory data.

This secondary level of analysis provided a more refined identification of need, especially in the short term. The results of the secondary analysis are detailed in sections 3.0 and 4.0.

2.3 Review of School Board Community Access Policy

The Eastern School District and Western School Board were asked to provide their official policies for "community" access to recreational facilities or fields in, or associated with, school property. The Eastern School District provided Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport representatives with a copy of their written policy. Subsequent interviews revealed that while the Western School Board does not have a formal written policy, in practice, the Board follows very similar policies.

The Eastern School District's policy (see Appendix F) includes the following provisions:

- Organizations can either contact the Eastern School District office, or the Principal of the facility in question to apply for use of the facility;
- The renting organization must complete a liability form;
- Payments (if any) are remitted to the district office prior to the rental of the facility;
- Payment is only required for commercial/non-community groups, or where the school will incur additional expense (i.e., the School Board would be required to provide staff outside regular hours) as a consequence of the rental;
- In some cases, payment of an "in-kind" nature can be arranged by the groups involved, but any such arrangement must be approved by the principal of the facility;
- Any damage incurred by the renting party is repaired by the Board, but the organization is billed;
- Youth organizations require adult supervision to rent facilities; and
- Access in the absence of a Board employee is at the discretion of the principal.

Furthermore, the policy includes reference to the following classification of users which establishes priority of access:

- Class 1: School related groups and Class 2 and 3 users requiring additional custodial time and/or which occur direct costs to the building operation, e.g., school non-sport activities;
- Class 2: Non-profit community-related cultural or educational groups not requiring additional custodial time, e.g., non-school community non-sport groups, guides, scouts, 4H etc.;
- Class 3: Non-profit, community based, youth related (under 19) recreational groups not requiring additional custodial time;
- Class 4: Non-profit, community based, recreational groups not requiring additional custodial time; and
- Class 5: Outside adult groups, commercial groups, and political groups.

This tiered class structure and priority system illustrates several key characteristics of the policies that govern access to school facilities. The fact that sport related activities are listed as Class 3 and 4 reflects the role that many schools serve as all purpose "community centres"; it further indicates why access for sport related activities may sometimes be problematic as non-sport activities take precedence. Additionally, the emphasis on recovering marginal operating costs, i.e., the costs of custodial staff, illustrates what can become an economic barrier for some sport organizations.

While this stated policy is supposed to cover all school facilities, i.e., building or land owned or leased by the School District, in practice, it is usually only applied to internal school facilities, rather than external fields.

2.4 Observations

Based upon the data and analysis outlined above, the following observations can be made:

- The majority of sport facilities on Prince Edward Island are administered by the School/ Education system, i.e., they are public facilities. The proportion is much higher than is the case in other provincial jurisdictions. In practice, however, the school facilities are operated as quasi-public facilities and an effort is made to accommodate community access during non-school hours. Due to the seasonal cycles of the school year, and the administration procedures for access in non-school hours, access to these facilities by the community at large may be less than ideal. It is nevertheless clear that school facilities should be incorporated into any overall plan for sport/recreation facility development, and any proposed program should include provisions for appropriate levels of community access.

- A common factor facing all facility managers is that of peak period capacity. Most facilities have a problem accommodating demand during certain seasons, or times of day, when demand is greatest. This is a challenge, not only for reasons of scheduling, but from a maintenance perspective. It is a problem that must be addressed by all facility provision programs. Facilities can not be sustained on a capital, or operational level, if designed for peak period demand. Demographic shifts, i.e., the aging of the population, etc., (discussed in detail in section 3.0) provide one opportunity to potentially redistribute some demand to non-peak times.

- The two greatest challenges to administrators responsible for fields are peak period demand and the maintenance of facilities during periods of competitive activity. Presently all fields on the island are natural turf fields, and most are used for multiple sports. In light of the relatively short growing and playing season, administrators typically have difficulty accommodating demand and maintaining the fields in an acceptable condition throughout the playing season. While the addition of lights would expand the useable hours of operation for existing fields, it could also increase the degradation of field conditions. This, in turn, could necessitate taking the fields out of use to allow them to recuperate, in effect defeating the original objective of extended use. If additional field access is required, an appropriate mix of field construction, lighting, and scheduling is required rather than a single capital initiative.

- The provision of an artificial turf, equipped with lights, could provide increased access without fear of field degradation from over use. Such a facility is actually a requirement of sports, e.g., field hockey, for certain levels of competitive activity. Artificial turf, however, is not suitable for soccer competition and can pose safety considerations that arise from the nature of the sports injuries prevalent on such a surface.

- No one would dispute that the availability and condition of pool facilities in the Province is less than ideal. At present the municipal units and various community organizations use the available facilities to their maximum potential. These facilities, however, are clearly not adequate to meet the overall need for aquatic services. Additional facilities are required. The location, design and construction of such facilities, which is already the topic of some study, needs to be carefully planned to insure that the maximum benefit accrues to the island population as a whole to justify the large capital and operational costs associated with this type of facility.

- The island has an adequate supply of arenas, equitably distributed across the Province on a per capita basis. It might be argued that the one exception to this general statement is with respect to the greater Charlottetown area, where a combination of structural deficiencies in some of the existing facilities and the demand for multi-use activities in others, threatens to create a deficiency in supply for the community based on present demand patterns. While the province's demand patterns for ice surface use are not projected to increase, measures should be taken to insure that the present level of service is maintained through some combination of facility provision.

- The development and administration of many sports facilities was and is typically undertaken by the community through volunteer efforts and local fund raising. While such support is a valuable asset in the provision of facilities, and their multi-function use and importance to the communities will ensure their continued operation, such strong community centered attachment does not always facilitate planning or cooperation on a regional scale.

3.1 Current and Projected Population to 2025

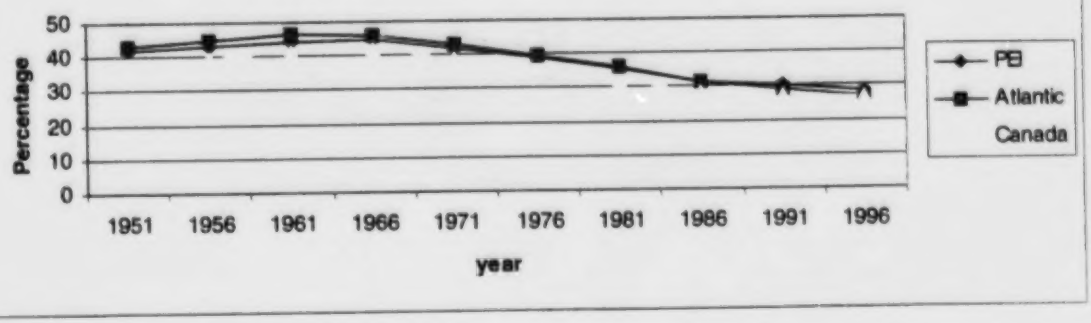
3.1.1 The Population Base and its Distribution

The population of PEI has grown over the past 40 years, but not at a rate comparable to the country as a whole. Over this period the island's percentage of the national population has fallen. In 1951, for example, PEI had a population of approximately 99,500, which represented 0.7 % of the national population. By 1996 the island's population had grown to 136,000, but this represented only 0.5 % of the national total. In other words, growth nationally is greater than that experienced in PEI. Most of the growth on the island has occurred in Queen's County and to a lesser extent, in King's County. There has been little growth in Prince County over the last 4 decades.

Due to the small size of the island population, singular events have affected periodic growth trends. Projects such as the development and opening of the Confederation Bridge, the establishment of the GST Centre in Summerside and the Department of Veterans Affairs office in Charlottetown, and the closure of CFB Summerside have all had larger relative impacts on the population of the province than comparable projects in more populous provinces.

Throughout North America the twentieth century has seen a massive shift of population from rural to urban areas. While Charlottetown and Summerside have grown at the expense of rural PEI, the non-farming rural population of the island has also grown substantially.

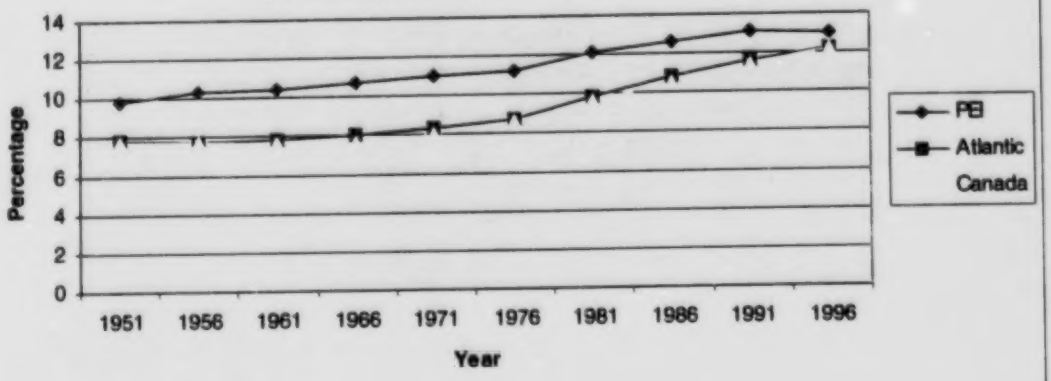
Figure 3.1
Percentage of Population 20 and under 1951-1996



Although PEI was estimated to have in 1996 a larger proportion of school age children than the other maritime provinces, the changes that are taking place in the population structure are in line with those occurring nationally; all jurisdictions are seeing an overall decline in this segment (see Figure 3.1). In 1961 44% of the island's population was under 20; this had dropped to 28% by 1996. This decline is due to the combination of two factors: a smaller number of women of child bearing age and a declining birth rate among these women, i.e., family size has declined, and continues to decline.

At the other end of the age spectrum, there has been an increase in the population over 65 over the same period. In 1961, the population over 65 accounted for 8 % of the island's total population; by 1996 this percentage had risen to 12 %. This aging of the population is being experienced across North America, but PEI shows a higher proportion of persons in this age group than is the case in either Canada or the other maritime provinces (see Figure 3.2). This trend is the result of both a falling mortality rate, due largely to advances in medical care and the more efficient delivery of public health services, and a larger population segment progressing into these age cohorts.

Figure 3.2
Percentage of Population 65 and Over



Over the same time period, i.e., 1951-1996, the median age of the island's population rose from 24.8 years to 34.5 years. This is the effect of the "baby boom" moving through the progressively older age cohorts. This median will continue to shift upward unless fertility rates increase dramatically. However, even those demographic models premised on significantly higher birth rates do not yield significantly greater population growth.

3.1.2 Population Projections

Population projections are estimates; they are calculations based on the present population plus anticipated births and in-migration, minus deaths and out-migration. Of these factors, birth and death projections are the most reliable due to the legal requirement to register such occurrences. Migration information is harder to record and to predict because reporting requirements are not as stringent. Trends for in and out-migration are therefore harder to establish. This is particularly true in a population as small as that of PEI where individual infrastructure projects can have such a direct effect on overall migration patterns.

To predict population growth, recourse is made to models that incorporate known trends with respect to birth and mortality rates and other mitigating factors to estimate the likely population change over a defined period. Mitigating factors might include the likelihood of significant out-migration as a consequence of economic decline in a key sector, or in-migration because of a new sector of development. To the extent possible such location specific factors are incorporated into the analysis to generate population estimates that reflect defined circumstances.

Projections are always based on many variables, many of which are difficult to isolate and estimate with complete accuracy. Unseen factors also arise which alter the assumptions upon which the predictions are made. Typically, however, such deviations are minor, and trend forecasts can be relied upon with some confidence. It must always be remembered that the farther out on the time horizon that a projection is made, the more room exists for variable inaccuracy.

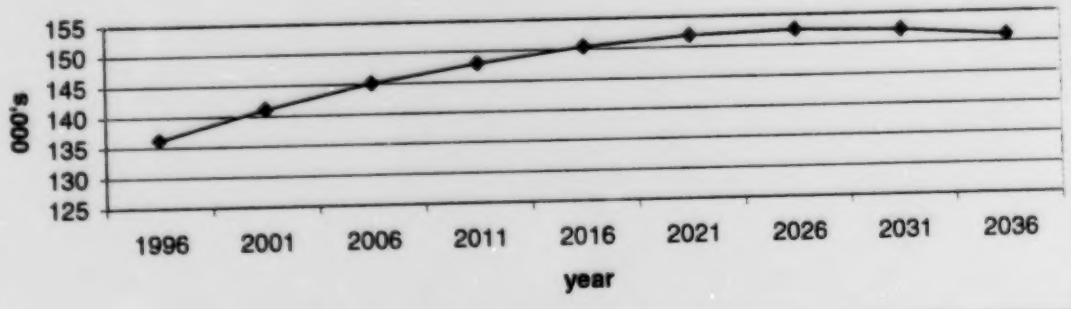
For the purposes of this analysis, strict accuracy in the demographic projections is not essential. General demographic trends will be sufficient to estimate both the demand patterns for facilities and the population base that will exist to fund and support the required sport facilities. Minor deviations in survival cohorts, etc., will not greatly influence determinations relating to sport facility demand.

Typically when population estimates are calculated, the various parameters, or inputs, are adjusted to yield a high, middle and low estimate of population growth and/or decline in order to visualize the relative effect that different eventualities may have, should they occur. For the purposes of this study, the moderate projections developed by the Atlantic Institute for Market Studies in 1999 have been used. These estimates are believed to be on the high side for total population growth. Sport facility demand estimates based on these projections should provide therefore a small margin of extra capacity.

The main assumptions underlying these projections are:

- that the extensions in life spans, due to advances in medical science, are slowing. This flattening of life spans combined with greater numbers of people entering higher age cohorts will result in a slight increase in island mortality rates; and
- if birth rates remain at, or near, current low levels, population growth will eventually be replaced by population decline.

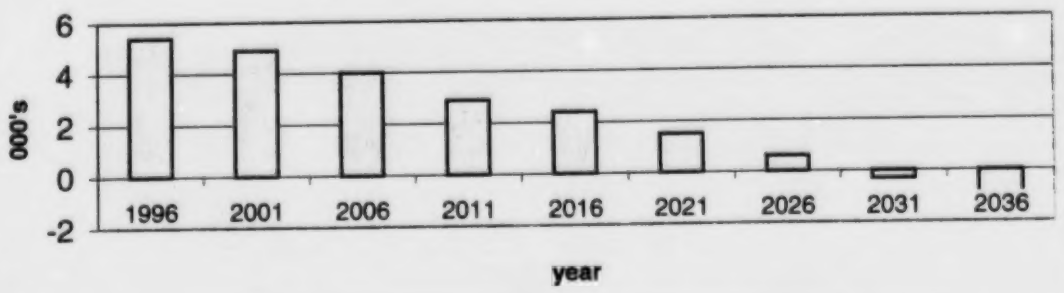
Figure 3.3
PEI Population 1996-2036



The population of PEI, however, is expected to continue to increase, albeit at a lower annual rate until the end of 2025, i.e., beyond the time horizon of this study. As can be seen in Figures 3.3 and 3.4, even with relatively optimistic estimates, Prince Edward Island can expect growth of approximately 15,000 people over the next 25 years. Thereafter, based on the same assumptions, the population is likely to decrease. This projected growth is not deemed to be significant particularly when it is considered in comparison to the overall growth projected for the maritime region or Canada as a whole.

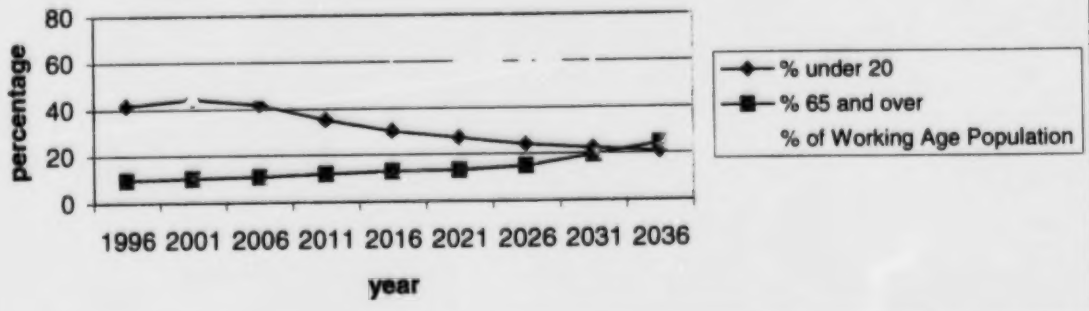
Since age is one of the single largest correlating factors in determining the type, nature and frequency of participation in sport, the changing distribution of the population across the age cohorts is central to any analysis of sport facility demand. In other words, to insure that the sport facilities on the island meet the needs of island residents now and in the future, consideration of the anticipated population cohort distribution is required.

Figure 3.4
PEI Projected Population Increase 1996- 2036



In general, the North American population is aging. PEI is no different. As the much discussed "baby boom" ages and moves through the different life stages, they have significant consequences for the nature and location of various facilities and services. By the end of the next decade, for example, the first of the baby boomers will be entering their senior years, and over the ensuing years, an increasingly larger portion of this group will move into this age category. Figure 3.5 illustrates the past and future effects of this shift.

Figure 3.5
PEI Population Segments 1951-2031



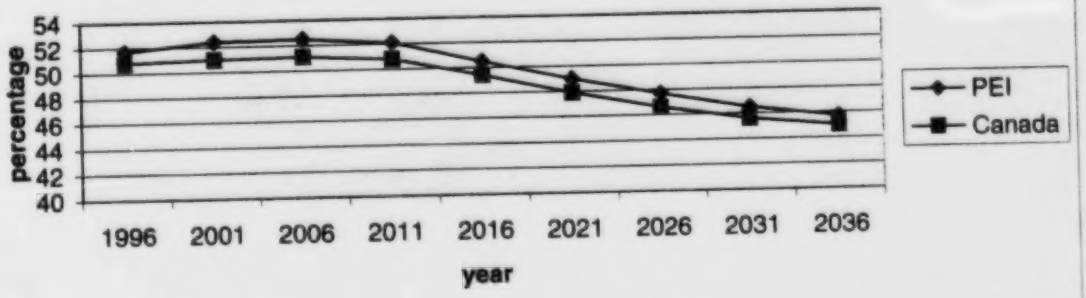
When the population projections for 2011 are examined, the peaking of the working population (i.e., the population over 20 but under 65) at just over 60 percent of the total population is evident. It should be noted that this does not necessarily equate to the actual work force. Not surprisingly, Figure 3.5 also indicates a corresponding increase in the over 65 age segment from the turn of the millennium onward.

As the front end of the "boom" generation enters its senior years, the tailing off of this "working age" segment of the population is apparent. This is important from the perspective of dependency analysis, as this is the population segment which will be contributing to the operational funding of public sector sports facilities in the immediate future.

The dependency ratio is the relationship of those segments of society deemed to be actively contributing to society through employment activity and those in upper and lower age segments who are being supported (to varying degrees) directly or indirectly by the former group. The higher the ratio, the greater the number of "mouths to feed" so to speak. As this segment shrinks the per capita burden on each individual will increase. Given the age structure of the island, PEI has historically had one of the highest dependency ratios in Canada.

At the same time, if the same dependency analysis is performed using labour force participation rates rather than straight age segments, the province fares better due to its higher than average workforce participation. Figure 3.6 illustrates the participation rate for the province over the entire time horizon; the overall trend is clear. Over the next two to three years, the labour force is predicted to drop below the 50% mark to approximately 45%. This will have implications for operational funding for public sector facilities as the per capita cost to the labour force will increase.

Figure 3.6
PEI Labour Force as % of Population



Premier Binns, on the 24th June 1999, addressed this topic in a speech. He stated as follows:

> "An increase in the elderly population will require new investments in a variety of new and existing services. Yet, if the workforce diminishes, the revenues necessary to support such programs will be more difficult to secure."

This applies as much to the delivery of sports and recreational facilities as anything else.

On a more positive note, Figure 3.7 illustrates what could be a short-term opportunity from a capital funding perspective: the overall workforce on PEI is expected to increase over the next decade and is predicted to peak at approximately 77,000 workers in 2011. The additional tax base such increases will generate may assist the government, in the short term, to fund the capital costs of sport facility renovation or new development.

Figure 3.7
PEI Labour Force Projections

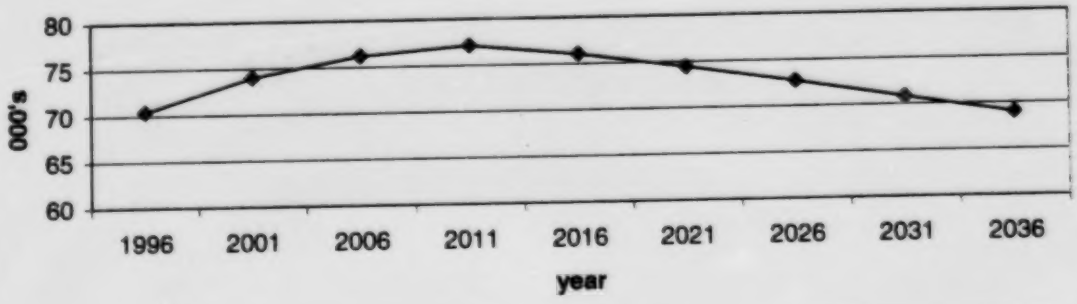
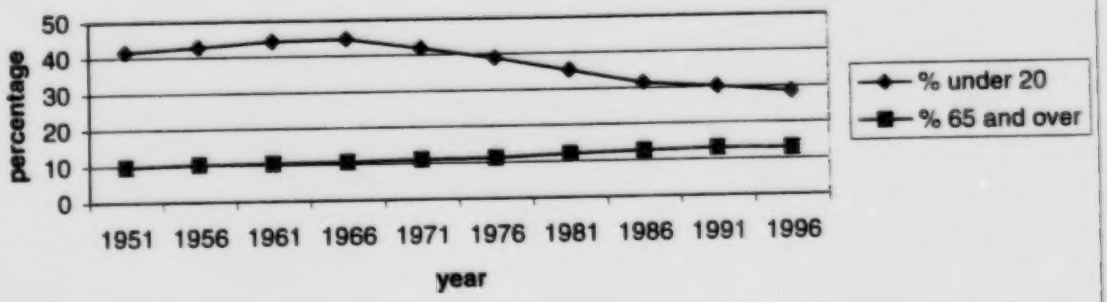
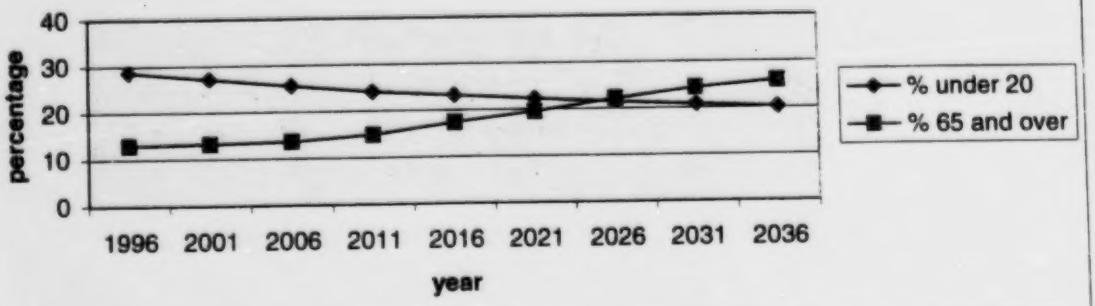


Figure 3.8
PEI Population Segments 1951-1996



By 2036 the "burden" will fall short of the peak rates experienced in the 1950's and 1960s (see Figure 3.8). The greater portion of the dependent population in 2036, however, will be in the older cohorts rather than the school age populations as it was in the fifties and sixties (see Figure 3.9). As stated above, this will have important service and funding implications for sports and recreational facility planning and management.

Figure 3.9
Projected PEI Age Segments



3.1.3 Regional Variations

Rural Vs. Urban Shifts

In North America as a whole, the twentieth century has seen a very steep decline in the proportion of the population living and working in rural areas. This trend is also apparent in PEI, but to a lessor extent. The population shift from the agricultural rural land base to urban areas has been buffeted in PEI by a significant growth in the rural, non-farm population. This in turn means that a larger than average proportion of the island's population reside outside of the two main municipal centres.

This creates a rather unique situation: the population of the island is geographically more disperse and therefore farther from centralized sport facilities than might be the case in other provinces. However, this fact is counterbalanced by the traditional practice of residents from outside the service centres traveling to access desired services. It is worth noting, however, that this willingness to travel is not shared by residents of the urban centres as they are accustomed to having services provided in close proximity. So while this provides the opportunity to draw users to recreational facilities in the two population centres from greater distances than might be acceptable in other regions, the same is not necessarily true of regional facilities sited in rural areas.

Educational Levels

It is an accepted correlation that level of education is related to the frequency and type of physical activity undertaken. This correlation can therefore be expected to have an impact on the nature and type of sport/recreational facility demand which is experienced in different areas of the province.

3.2 Demand Patterns

Demand patterns associated with any sporting activity are the result of several interacting factors. The latter include demographic structure, educational levels, income levels, historical and social factors, local leadership and government policy. Trends are more accurate when based on large numbers, i.e., a population base of several million rather than hundreds of thousand. In the latter circumstances, trends are more difficult to determine with statistical accuracy. Although local participation rates in hockey in PEI, for example, will mirror to some degree national trends, they will also reflect family traditions and the

availability of ice space at community arenas. In the absence of comprehensive surveys of participation rates by sport on PEI, a significant undertaking and outside the scope of this study, the study team obtained an appreciation of local participation trends by reference to national circumstances and through interviews with provincial sport association representatives.

The following surveys, for example, have been conducted in relation to participation in recreational activity:

- the 1981 Statistics Canada survey:
- the 1988 Campbell Wellness Survey;
- the 1992 GSS Statistics Canada Survey; and
- the Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute monitoring efforts which were focussed on reducing physical inactivity.

These surveys have been reviewed. Overall their focus is upon participation in recreational activities defined broadly as opposed to sport participation specifically. Detailed information on specific sport participation factors is not readily available. Nevertheless, for the purposes of this analysis, general trends, plus local knowledge, provide sufficient direction to enable the trends in local demand patterns to be estimated with an acceptable level of confidence.

3.2.1 National Trends

To enable the circumstances in PEI to be understood, and more particularly to be able to identify how the situation on the island may differ from the situation in other provinces, the review undertaken of the aforementioned materials indicated the following trends in the national context:

- Sport participation drops as people age;
- Participation in competitive, particularly "contact", sports declines with age;
- Involvement in sport at a young age can generally be correlated with adult participation and more active lifestyles. 60 % of physically active adults, for example, were active in at least one organized school sport. Of those who did not participate in school sports, only 37 % were now participating in sports;
- Competitive sports are undertaken principally by individuals under the age of 19 and are school related;
- There is generally a correlation between family income and the rate of sport participation;
- Sport organizations are key to participation: almost half (i.e., 46%) of those active in a sport do so through a club, league or other organization. The sports most subject to such organization include curling (95%,), karate (89%), rugby (84 %); those least subject to such organization include cross country skiing (9 %), downhill skiing (11 %) and swimming (17%.);
- Canadians became more physically active during the 1980's: surveys indicated that in 1988 79% of Canadians over the age of 15 spent at least 3 hrs per week in some form of physical activity, compared to only 57% in 1981;

- Potentially more critical to this assessment of sport facility demand is the finding that only 11% of Canadians regularly participated in any activity which would result in aerobic benefits. Therefore, amongst those identifying themselves as physically active only 17% (approximately 1 in 5) participated in rigorous physical activity. This would include most of those involved in traditional competitive sports;

- Traditionally males have exhibited much higher participation rates in competitive sport, but female participation is rising, particularly in certain high profile sports. The following sports have a greater than 70% participation rate among males: hockey, rugby, football, soccer, squash, racquetball, baseball and softball;

- Examples of sports where the majority of participants are female include figure skating, equestrian events, swimming, bowling, and cross country skiing. It should be noted that the sports with traditionally higher female participation rates have substantially smaller total participation rates; and

- Research has indicated that on average school aged children are 40 % less active than 30 years ago.

It is clear from this data that in order for PEI to develop a system of sport facilities that will meet the changing needs of island residents for the next 25 years, adjustments will have to be made to the traditional planning, scheduling and delivery of sport facilities and programs.

While large increases in sport participation are not forecast, the nature of the demand for sport participation is expected to increasingly include segments of the population, e.g., older age groups and women, previously under represented. Obviously, this will provide new challenges to planners and administrators; however, it also represents the opportunity to spread the benefits and operational costs of facilities over larger segments of the total population.

3.2.2 Provincial Trends

As indicated above, data on sport participation specific to the province is difficult to attain. The study team has therefore analyzed national and regional data and made comparative assessments to the island's population. This, combined with data gathered from island sport governing bodies, recreational directors and facility administrators, provides the basis for the assessment of present activity patterns and facility demand.

According to a 1992 GSS Statistic Canada Study on Sport Participation, participation in sport among those 15 and over was 45 % nationally, but somewhat lower, 40%, in PEI. This is congruent with preliminary findings from the assessments described above. The island population as a whole exhibits participation rates lower than national averages, but in line with other Maritime Provinces.

Table 3.1 provides an estimate of current participation by sport and an indication of trends as compiled by staff in the Department of Education- Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport. Hockey and soccer compete

Table 3.1: Participation by Sport

	Decreasing	*Stable*	*Increasing*
Archery	Inactive		
Badminton			350/256[1]
Baseball		2500	
Basketball			300/350[1]
Biathalon			42
Boxing		100	
Bowling		1400	
Cross-Country Running		900	
Curling	1435		
Cycling			200
Fencing		43	
Field Hockey	50/165[1]		
Football	220		
Figure Skating			1658
Golf		3500/100[1]	
Gymnastics (Art.)	731/210[1]		
Gymnastics (Rhythmic)	Inactive		
Hockey		6000	
Horse Council	300		
Judo			180
Karate	151		
Lawn Bowling			93
Orienteering		411	
Racquetball		155	
RSAPC			213
Ringette	267		
Rugby Union			250
Sailing			192/445[1]
Shooting	300		
Skiing (Alpine)			350
Skiing (Cross-Country)		1500/100[1]	
Skiing (Freestyle)			75
Soccer			5800/900[1]
Softball	1750/500[1]		
Special Olympics			200
Speed Skating			136
Squash			300
Swimming			188
Synchro Swimming	117		
Table Tennis			70
Tae Kwon Do			200/4000[1]
Tennis			400/120[1]
Track and Field			100/700[1]
Volleyball	150/570[1]		
Wrestling	243/127[1]		

Source: PEI Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport.

Note [1] Numbers following a backslash represent interscholastic or youth programs.

for the greatest number of total participants. Participation in hockey, however, is perceived as stable while participation in soccer is increasing and includes significant youth participation.

3.2.3 Cohort Trends for Sport

Basketball, volleyball, hockey, baseball, and softball are primarily youth sports. In 1992, basketball and volleyball drew 74 % and 65 % of their participants from those under 25 years of age respectively.

Sports like bowling, cross country skiing, tennis, golf and curling draw participants from across the age spectrum, with some having high concentrations in the older age segments. The percentage of participants over 35 involved, for example, in cross country skiing is 64%, in golf 65%, and in curling 66 %. Certain sports such as cross country skiing and golf are likely to attract additional participation in the years ahead. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 provide additional data.

Table 3.2: Participation in Selected Activities by Age

Activity	*18 –24 yrs. % Participation*	*45-64 yrs % Participation*
Golf	5	10.2
Skiing	15	3
Water Skiing	16	2
Tennis	38	7
Attend sports events	50	30

Source: Foot, David and Daniel Stoffman, 1999, Boom, Bust & Echo 2000

Table 3.3: Activities with Further Growth Potential

Sport	*Participation (%)*	*Projected Growth (%)*
Cross Country Skiing	4.0	7.34
Golf	5.9	7.01
Swimming	6.2	5.55
Tennis	3.5	5.21
Down Hill Skiing	6.3	5.05
Volleyball	3.8	3.33
Baseball	5.6	2.67
Hockey	6.4	2.36

Source: GSS Statistics Canada Sport Survey, 1992

Analysis of the 1989 Ontario Leisure Activity Participation Study (OLAPS) showed that traditional contact sports like basketball, hockey and football show the lowest growth rates, rates which are, in fact, below the rate of population growth. Conversely, the fastest growing segments are non-contact sports and activities such as gardening, hiking/walking, golf, and curling.

3.3 Observations and Discrepancies

The following conclusions have been drawn from the above analysis of the national and provincial sport and activity participation data:

- The population of Prince Edward Island is projected to increase at a slower rate than the national population;
- The national and provincial populations are aging with the result that there will be a smaller pool of potential participants for most traditional competitive "rigorous" sports;
- Youth, i.e., those under 20 years of age, are the heaviest users of sports facilities;
- In some cases, higher participation rates (e.g., gender shifts, etc.) within specific age segments and for particular sports, e.g., soccer, are keeping overall participation rates from declining, but growth in most is relatively flat; and
- Sports with the highest projected growth rates are largely non-competitive in nature.

All of the above suggest that the provision of quality facilities to serve the existing and future needs of the population of the province can be met by a strong commitment to maintain and enhance the existing infrastructure. Demand patterns will change, but the anticipated demographics and participation rates do not indicate a need to provide for a rapidly increasing demand over the next 25 years. If existing facility deficiencies are addressed and necessary maintenance and replacement programs are instituted for existing facilities, forecasted facility demand will be met. The real challenge will be to design and modify ways to manage the existing and future facilities to meet the changing needs of the island's population for competitive and recreational sport activities over the next 25 years.

If initiatives by federal and provincial government agencies to increase sport participation succeed significantly, some modifications to the forecasts may be necessary. Many of the programs to increase sport participation, however, are focused on particular population segments that have been identified through studies as being at most risk of health problems due to physical inactivity. Currently, groups identified as being most at risk in wellness surveys are children, youth and aboriginal people.

Most of these initiatives focus on general active living programs rather than the promotion of sports which require specific facilities. The study team has therefore concluded that even if these programs do successfully increase activity levels, increased demand for specific sport facilities will be offset by declines in the traditional high participation age groups of the population.

3.4 Input from Consultations

In an effort to further refine the study team's assessment of facility demand, a range of stakeholder groups were interviewed. The interviews were as extensive as time permitted (Appendix C), but they could not be exhaustive. As indicated in section 1.2.2, all responses were considered equally. The information compiled was considered by the study team in conjunction with data from other secondary sources, e.g., reports from other jurisdictions, etc., to generate the assessment of actual facility demand.

3.4.1 Provincial Sport Governing Bodies

Through a series of telephone interviews, members of the study team surveyed representatives of the provincial sport governing associations. The interviewers used an interview guide (see Appendix E) to ensure all topics of interest were raised; the opportunity was also taken to invite further comment and observations pertaining to the representative's specific sport, or sport in general.

In cases where the study team could not establish contact with an organization member, Sport PEI either assisted in establishing contact and facilitating the information gathering process, or provided the required data directly to the study team.

The representatives of the various sport governing associations were surveyed on a range of topics including:

- their registration and participation numbers;
- training and development programs;
- facility access and distribution; and
- quality and schedule of competitions.

The results of these interviews are summarized in Appendix D.

Though most organizations indicated a sufficient supply of recreational facilities, many noted the lack of capacity to host national or regional competitions. In many instances, the limitations cited were not based on the availability of regulation "field or court of play", but rather the lack of sufficient facilities located in proximity to the requisite support infrastructure that competitions of this nature require.

Many organizations also identified a lack of permanent training facilities as a factor hindering the development of the competitive aspects of their sport. This was particularly true of those sports which require specialized equipment which is difficult and costly to transport, e.g. gymnastics.

Some organizations indicated that access to schools for recreational or training activities could be problematic. In some cases, they reported having experienced difficulty in obtaining access to such facilities. In other instances, they reported that policy changes now required them to pay for facilities previously provided at no cost. Several organizations indicated that this monetary change effectively reduced their ability to access the facilities required.

One need that was identified by several stakeholders was a lack of indoor aquatic facilities suitable for competitive events. Competitive swimming and synchro programs do take place, but the ability of the respective organizational bodies to effectively train athletes is restricted by the facilities presently at their disposal. These organizations cannot host competitive events as there are no standard 25 m pools on the island. Despite these hurdles, the swimming programs have been able to involve a substantial number of participants. As illustrated in Table 3.4, the participation rates for swimming in PEI exceeded those of the other Atlantic Provinces on a percentage basis.

Table 3.4: Swimming Participation Rates

Province	*Registered Swimmers*	*% of Population*	*% of 0-20 Age Group*	*50 Metre Pools*
New Brunswick	593	0.08	0.30	1
Nova Scotia	947	0.10	0.39	2
Newfoundland	558	0.10	0.37	1
Prince Edward Island	**150**	**0.11**	**0.39**	**0**

Source: Provincial Sport Governing Bodies

3.4.2 Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport

A meeting with Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport representatives took place in mid December. The intent was to obtain their assessment of facility demand within the regions for which they were responsible and to obtain feedback on the study team's preliminary findings.

The issue of community access to school facilities was discussed. As detailed in Section 2.3, the Eastern School District has an official written policy on the topic; the Western School Board does not. In both cases, however, traditional practice has amounted to individuals and groups working out agreements with school administrators on a case by case basis. For non-profit groups, like minor sport associations, no fee is traditionally charged if there are no additional costs incurred by the school for staff.

It was suggested that these agreements appear to be more readily established in rural areas where members of the community have traditionally played a more active role in school activities. Conversely, in the urban centres, while many groups have long established agreements and have arranged for access to school facilities, new groups and lower profile sports have a more difficult time securing access. In some cases this is due to a lack of available space, but it may also be because individuals simply lack knowledge of what process to follow to secure access.

Those interviewed acknowledged that the absence of an official policy on the matter contributes to some under use of school facilities, and/or less than rational distribution of the time made available for sport events. There was, however, some concern that if an official policy was imposed too rigidly, it might interfere with existing well functioning arrangements, thereby effectively reducing, rather than increasing, access to facilities.

Reference was made to the yet to be implemented pilot "Community Schools Program" in Kings County. Once in place this program will involve community volunteers acting as administrators to schedule activities outside of the school hours. This program, if successful, might be a template for a broader system of scheduling which would provide enhanced access to facilities for interested groups.

The early results of the study team's first estimation of facility needs, i.e., based strictly on population distribution and existing infrastructure on a region specific basis, were reviewed (see Section 2.2). The department representatives examined the study team's preliminary findings and noted items which were omitted or warranted more focused consideration. These items were further investigated during subsequent stakeholder interviews.

3.4.3 Facility Administrators

To augment the above information, meetings were scheduled with representatives from key sports facilities. The following sections summarize the findings of these consultations.

3.4.3.1 City of Charlottetown Recreation Department

City representatives indicated that an increase in sports activity among non-traditional participant groups, e.g., women's hockey, was compensating for declining activity among traditional participant segments in many sports. As a result, most sports were seeing steady activity patterns. Soccer was the one activity where participation was growing. Representatives therefore indicated a need for additional soccer fields with lighting to expand the hours of use and to accommodate the demand for those participating. Those

interviewed were of the opinion that turf conditions could be maintained on facilities equipped with lighting; this would have to be carefully reviewed as such facilities came on stream.

As the largest population centre, and the capital, Charlottetown representatives indicated one of their largest challenges is achieving the right funding balance between urban and rural residents to enable the city to pay for capital and operating costs of sport facilities. Presently, they employ differential registration fees for participants in some minor sport programs in an effort to more evenly distribute the cost between residents of the city and those living in rural areas. The problem, however, is real.

Officials indicated that, while facilities at the university are valuable to many sport associations, scheduling conflicts with university sport programs exacerbate the widely held perception that university facilities are not fully accessible to the general public. The university facilities, however, are an important resource for specific sports and for competitive events.

The city has in place a variety of agreements for the use of public school sport facilities; these have been developed over time on a site by site basis. In most cases, these are arrangements whereby city programs are run at school facilities, and, in return, the city assumes maintenance responsibility for the facility. While these arrangements function relatively well, officials recommended the development of more formal agreements and processes for access and maintenance.

The city representatives also indicated that an improved aquatic facility was a high priority for the community.

3.4.3.2 UPEI Fieldhouse and Associated University Facilities

The sports facilities at the University of Prince Edward Island (UPEI) are important to the provincial sport community. The UPEI Fieldhouse, for example, has the flexibility to host a variety of sport and non-sport events. It does, however, compete with the Charlottetown Civic Centre for certain sport events, and both of these facilities compete with other convention sites, e.g., the Confederation Centre, for certain non-sport activities. For all of these facilities, non-sport activities generally produce greater revenues than sport events, and administrators therefore have an incentive to give priority to the former because of the additional operational funds they tend to generate.

The Fieldhouse is first and foremost an university facility, therefore priority is given to accommodating university activities. This, and the premise that active marketing of the facility to the general public might be seen as unfair competition with private sports facilities, supports the public perception that the facility is not accessible to the general population. Another factor inhibiting community access to the facility is that the Fieldhouse reduces its hours of operation during the summer months while the university is out of session.

Facility administrators have tried with varying degrees of success to increase facility use by the general public and the community at large. The central gymnasium space at the Fieldhouse is a case in point: it has been used for public school gym programs when school facilities have been unavailable due to renovations or other reasons.

The university arena, however, is in need of substantial renovations, e.g., the replacement of an outdated cooling system and improvements to the subfloor, in addition to general maintenance. This facility is currently being managed on an interim basis by a private operator. Although this arrangement has worked well, it is unlikely to continue indefinitely.

UPEI in the past has allowed sport associations to use its field facilities when not used by university athletic activities. However, use of the fields declined sharply in 1999 after the university instituted a $10.00/hr. charge for access to the fields. Whether this downturn in the use of the university facilities represents a decrease in demand for field access, or is a reaction to the implemented user fee and scheduling conflicts is unclear. If existing demand was accommodated on other fields where the user fee was not in place, it may serve as an indication that field provision in the Charlottetown area is sufficient at the present time. As the study team was not able to conclusively determine the reasons underlying the change in field useage patterns, further analysis of the situation is warranted by the Facility Planning Committee.

3.4.3.3 Charlottetown Civic Centre

The Charlottetown Civic Centre, a facility jointly owned and operated by the Province and the Municipality, is a multi-use complex special events facility comprised of two main areas: the convention centre, a large roofed space, and an ice arena with a 3,500 seat capacity. The two facilities were initially administrated by separate organisational entities, but the complex is now managed and programmed by full time staff members who report to a single advisory board. Contributions for operating funding are received from both municipal and provincial governments. The facility also contains a variety of concession, administrative and general meeting facilities.

The Gymnastic Academy is a semi-permanent tenant of the Convention centre, but they are required to move their equipment whenever events are booked that require the use of the full facility. While the facility management team attempts to accommodate the Gymnastic Academy as a tenant, other events periodically necessitate the disruption of the Academy's activities. Other than gymnastics, most events held in this venue are of a non-sport nature, e.g., trade shows, fleas markets, conventions, etc. On occasion, however, events are held in the convention centre in conjunction with sporting activities being hosted in the arena complex, e.g., the hospitality area during the 1999 Scott Tournament of Hearts.

The ice surface at the Civic Centre is home to the UPEI Panthers and the Charlottetown Junior A hockey teams. Minor hockey programs also use the facility for a portion of their regular program and for tournaments. The Charlottetown Civic Centre is also used for a variety of non-ice activities, e.g., concerts and conventions, but the lower concourse design of the seating area and the low ceiling height limit the range of events that can be accommodated.

Spectator orientated events, sport or otherwise, generate more revenue for the facility than participatory sport events. Programming for the facility, therefore, emphasizes the former. While the value of an event hosting venue to the general community is clear, the resulting limitations to its role in accommodating local amateur sporting events should be acknowledged.

The administrators of the Charlottetown Civic Centre expressed a desire that the facility be expanded to include space for other services including improved aquatic facilities, a second ice surface and/or permanent facilities for gymnastics. The intent of such an expansion program would be to accommodate a

greater concurrent range of activity and increase the public prominence of the facility. A physical examination of the Charlottetown Civic Centre indicated that any further development of the site could be constrained by the site; a detailed examination of the physical options would have therefore to be undertaken prior to key decisions being made with respect to facility redevelopment and expansion.

3.4.3.4 City of Summerside Recreation Department

Representatives of the City of Summerside stressed that the ability to host recreational "events" in the community was a valuable source of economic activity. The development of improved infrastructure would, therefore, increase the capacity for such events, as well as providing additional resources for local recreational programs.

The two ice surfaces that are owned and managed by the city are not at this time fully utilized, because, in part, of the continued operation of the Slemon Park facility on the former DND mililtary base. If the latter facility is maintained in operation, local demands for ice space could probably be met by one municipal rink. Although expanded seating capacity in the larger civic arena could enable that facility to host larger events, no decisions with respect to any one of the arenas should be made on an ad hoc basis. The topic warrants further study and input from the private operator of the Slemon Park facility (see also section 4.2).

The pool facility in Summerside is well utilized considering its age and the nature of the facilities. Its physical limitations, however, are acknowledged as a significant constraint to the development of further aquatic sport and recreation programs.

The high level of co-operation between the municipal administration, the local school board and Holland College with respect to access and the upkeep of facilities is evident from the degree of joint programming and facility maintenance that is undertaken.

Finally, the impending closure of the existing Prince County Hospital was identified as a structural facility that might be considered for use prior to, or during, the 2009 Canada Summer Games.

3.4.3.5 Community Recreation Directors

The study team interviewed 11 community recreation officials. The primary intent of these interviews was to further refine the assessment of facility demand and utilization and to try and assess the relationship that exists between communities, school and sport governing bodies in the province.

Compared to urban centres, the outlying areas are not well represented by community recreation directors. Less than 15 % of the rural population enjoy such support. This lack of formal co-ordination at a community level emphasizes the importance of Community Recreation Committees, community volunteers and the role of the Department of Education- Culture, Heritage, Sport and Recreation Regional Co-ordinators to the successful delivery of sports programs outside Charlottetown and Summerside.

The interview results highlighted the important role that an effective Recreation Director can play in the effective co-ordination and programming of sport and recreational activities. Currently, in some rural communities, the only staff position is that of the facility manager who, by the nature of his position, concentrates on the maintenance of the physical infrastructure in the community, not on programming.

Most recreational directors agreed with the study team's preliminary findings regarding facility need in their respective regions. Indeed, in several instances, it was reported that a community was already developing initiatives to address the facility shortfall that had been identified. There were, however, some facility shortfalls that had been identified that the directors suggested did not accurately reflect need. This was the exception, and it is not surprising when one considers that the approximations were based simply on population distribution and were intended only to suggest the potential demand for facilities. The study team used the information gathered from the recreation directors to refine the assessment of facility needs for the individual regions.

No single conclusion could be drawn as a result of discussions about the level and effectiveness of co-ordination between schools, communities and sport governing bodies. In some cases, access and programming relationships were excellent. In others, a lack of co-ordination was identified as a major hindrance to the growth and development of certain sports. Variables identified as causing conflict in certain areas included:

- competition between high school and elementary school programs;
- school athletic association designated sports versus non-designated sports;
- degree of community interest and involvement;
- teacher participation in sport activity; and
- sport organization and promotion within the community.

During the consultations, it became clear that at least some concerns expressed by sport governing bodies regarding access to school facilities may have been the result of a misinterpretation of the school's, or school board's, booking requirements and conditions, rather than an actual problem of access. In general, most respondents agreed that clearer lines of communications between community and school representatives would allow for much more efficient use of the school facilities. The study team concluded that one of the simplest short term improvements which could be made to increase access to facilities would be some modification of custodial responsibilities so that after hours programming did not cause incremental staffing costs for the two school boards.

In the second stage of the facility analysis, the study team reviewed the apparent deficiencies (see section 2.3) defined by reference to regional population distribution and considered them in the context of the information attained from the interviews with the stakeholder groups and the assessment of actual use and demand patterns. The objective was to determine whether the information gathered during the initial assessment matched the results of the stakeholder interviews on a regional basis. What follows in section 4.1 is the listing of the apparent statistical deficiencies by region, followed by the study team's assessment of actual demand or need based on the input received from stakeholders interviewed.

In sections 4.2- 4.8, a more detailed analysis of those facilities with the greatest potential for accommodating enhanced user demand or need is presented; this examination includes reference to arenas, pools and fields as well as the needs of those sports using sport halls and other venues. This analysis was based on a synthesis and analyses of all the primary data compiled.

Section 4.9 summarizes the facility needs identified as a result of the 2 step analysis undertaken in Section 4.1 and the examination of the facilities undertaken in sections 4.2 – 4.8. These recommendations take into account demographic distribution, marginal demographic growth, the changing demographic structure and the study team's understanding of facility needs as a result of the Step 2 analysis. This analysis does not take into consideration any facility needs that may be required to enable the province to host the 2009 summer games.

4.1 Facility Requirement by Region

4.1.1 Study Area A (West Prince Region)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facility deficiencies in the West Prince region:

- five fields[4];
- bowling alley;
- curling rink; and
- indoor racquet courts.

Fields: Although the initial demographic analysis suggested a deficiency of fields, the results of the consultations indicated reasonable satisfaction with field provision. The Soccer Association, for example, indicated that the western portion of the region had lower than average participation and therefore the existing facilities in the area were adequate to meet present and anticipated demand. The community of Alberton, however, is striving to develop at least one additional soccer field to meet demand in that location.

Although the soccer pitches in this region are generally in good condition, it was noted that there is a need in most locations for peripheral support facilities and related infrastructure such as washrooms, change rooms, scoreboards and parking.

[4] Fields in this context refers to fields used for soccer, football, rugby and field hockey; fields for baseball and softball were evaluated separately.

Bowling alley: Although identified as a potential deficiency, neither the sport governing body nor the recreation directors for the region indicated any existing demand for additional facilities. Local officials, however, indicated that some residents had expressed interest in the potential development of a 10 pin bowling facility in the region. This, if developed, might have a negative impact on participation in 5 pin bowling.

Curling Rink: While there does not appear to be a serious deficiency, some upgrading of the existing facilities may be needed. As is typical with smaller clubs in rural areas, some clubs in the West Prince Region in the past have experienced difficulty in maintaining and operating their facilities.

Indoor racquet court: Although identified as a potential deficiency, stakeholders did not identify indoor racquet courts as a priority at this time.

Additional Observations: The Softball Association, which represents fast pitch participants, indicated that Prince County is its centre of activity in the Province with Summerside hosting several tournaments annually. As a result, Alberton is considering the development of more softball facilities to increase their ability to host tournaments, rather than to meet local demand.

Input received from those interviewed also suggested the need for a new aquatic facility in a location accessible to local populations.

4.1.2 Study Area B 1 (East Prince Region - Rural)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facility deficiencies in the rural portion of the East Prince Region:

- fields;
- curling rink;
- fitness centre; and
- indoor racquet courts.

Fields: The consultations confirmed some deficiencies with respect to fields and indicated initiatives that are being taken to remedy the shortfall. The community of Kensington, for example, is planning the development of an additional soccer field. The existing fields at the Amherst Cove School were identified by respondents as requiring upgrading; there was also indications of a need for an additional baseball field.

Curling: Although there appears to be a deficiency, or need, based on population, residents in the region appear to be reasonable satisfied with their access to the curling facilities that exist in Summerside and surrounding areas. These facilities are thought to be adequate to meet both the present and anticipated demand.

Fitness Centres: The communities of Borden and Kensington have both expressed an interest in developing fitness centres and each is currently exploring the feasibility of establishing partnerships with existing commercial activities. Should sufficient demand exist in either locale, the study team anticipates that private sector interests will respond to demand.

Squash/Racquetball Courts: Indoor racquet sport courts were not considered a priority by those interviewed.

Additional Observations: It was indicated that some consideration had been given to developing a Community Centre complex in Kensington. The present concept involves a theatre type of facility, but it could also include a multipurpose gymnasium. Given the importance of such a complex to the needs of both local and regional populations, the planning, subsequent design and ultimate development of such a facility should be subject to review by the proposed Sports Facility Committee.

4.1.3 Study Area B 2 (East Prince Region – urban, i.e., Summerside)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facility deficiencies in Summerside and surrounding area:

- 4 fields; and
- 2 indoor racquet courts.

Fields: Some respondents expressed concern over the possible loss of access to school fields in the summer. If this access issue can be addressed, existing fields are considered adequate. Many fields in the region, however, are of a low classification and site improvements are recommended. Upgrading of the Athena Field and the Three Oaks Field, for example, would provide valuable higher calibre fields for competitive activities. The construction of new soccer fields could be justified if planned soccer development activities in the region are successful.

Squash/Racquetball Courts: Although the city officials view access to existing facilities to be adequate, the Squash Association expressed concern at the lack of both participation and facilities in this area.

Additional Observations: There was some suggestion that there are problems associated with access to gymnasiums in the region because of the high demand for these facilities. This was particularly true with respect to summer sports organizations seeking winter training space.

Another concern expressed by representatives was the future costs that would be associated with the proposed upgrading and maintenance of the major sport and recreation facilities, particularly the civic arenas: Cahill, Steele and Slemon Park. The Cahill and Steele arenas are run by the municipality, Slemon Park is run by a private operator. Based on anticipated demand, two ice surfaces in Summerside would be sufficient to satisfy local demand provided that both surfaces are programmed to meet the needs of minor sport. The decision to close an arena, however, should only be taken after a comprehensive building audit and demand assessment is performed for all three existing facilities. Possible non-ice uses for a retired ice surface include an indoor winter training centre for field hockey and soccer, or a gymnastics facility.

City representatives indicated that the seating capacity in the existing arenas restricts the types of events which can be held. This is an example of a situation where ageing facilities and new or changing needs provide the impetus for a proponent to plan for the future. Any development, however, should be commenced only after thorough and careful planning and assessment process based on the requirements of the population over the next 30-40 years, not on the basis of present demand.

4.1.4 Study Area C 1 (Central Queens Region - Rural)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facility deficiencies in the Central Queens Rural Region:

- 2 arenas;
- 5 ballfields;
- fitness centre;
- 4 fields;
- 3 gymnasiums;
- indoor racquet courts; and
- tennis courts.

This region has three distinct characteristics: it has the second highest population of the seven regions studied; it is the only region with no recreation director; and it is the region with the highest apparent deficiency of facilities based on population distribution. These factors can be explained by the fact that this region is, in effect, the suburban portion of the major population, and therefore service centre in the province, i.e., Charlottetown.

Perhaps it is thought that facilities and services are not needed in this area because they are, or will be, available in the nearby urban area. It should, however, be noted that for four of the identified facility deficits in this area, there is a parallel deficit in the urban area. It should not be suggested that the deficit in the Charlottetown area is due to the demand from the rural area, or vice versa, because each was considered independently in the analysis.

Arenas: Based solely on population distribution, there is an apparent deficit of arenas. The urban arenas, i.e., those in Charlottetown, are accommodating substantial usage, which suggests that they are probably providing service to the more rural, or suburban, areas in addition to their own population. As indicated in section 4.2, there may in the foreseeable future be arena closures in Charlottetown; the effects of such a change should be carefully monitored before any significant investment is considered with respect to arenas in the Central Queen's Region.

Ball fields: Although there would appear to be a shortfall of 4 ball fields, there are 12 C & D class fields serving the population that were not factored into the Step 1 analysis. The main challenge is associated with the hosting of events, not access for local recreational play, i.e., the calibre of the facilities and the lack of support infrastructure.

Fitness Centres: The study team suggests that the market would provide fitness centres in the region if demand warranted the investment.

Fields: Based strictly on population distribution, the region requires 8 fields. There are 16 playing fields in the area, but only 4 are classified as A or B by the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport. The remaining 12 fields are suitable for local recreational play. While the region lacks sufficient high calibre facilities, it is adequately served for recreational purposes.

Gymnasiums: There is a predicted need for 5 A & B class gymnasiums. 3 currently exist. There are three other consolidated schools in the region which, if the facilities at these schools were to be brought up to the

current School Design Manual standards[3] (as opposed to standards used at time of construction), the region's need for this category of facility would be met.

4.1.5 Study Area C 2 (Central Queens Region – Urban, i.e., Charlottetown)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facility deficiencies in the Urban Central Queens Region, i.e., Charlottetown:

- 3 arenas;
- bowling alley;
- curling rink;
- 2 gymnasiums;
- 3 ball fields; and
- 2 tennis courts.

Arenas: A full analysis of arenas is presented in Section 4.2.

Bowling Alley: The Bowling Association indicated that Charlottetown has the best facilities in the Province. They also indicated that there was a growing need for an additional bowling facility in Stratford. This could be justified based on anticipated demand, but is likely to be provided by the private sector when and if demand is sufficient to support the facility.

Curling: Although the need for an additional rink was identified in the initial analysis, there does not seem to be sufficient demand for a new facility. Consideration instead should be given to the expansion of one of the existing facilities. The study team recommends that the Facility Planning Committee examine the available options.

Gymnasiums: The feedback received by the study team suggests that not only may there be a need for more gymnasiums, but there is a need to provide better access to the gymnasiums that exist. There is an identified need for additional gymnasiums in both Charlottetown and Stratford not only for sport, but also for community activities, particularly those involving youth. It should be noted that the new West Royalty Elementary School will be opening in 2000, which will relieve some of the existing use at the West Royalty Community Centre.

Ball fields: Although the existing ballfields appear to be fully utilized, there does not appear to be a demand for more fields at this time. The sport governing body for softball on the other hand did indicate a deficiency of fields in Charlottetown.

Tennis: The supply of courts appears to be adequate. Consideration is, however, being given to the reestablishment of a tennis clubhouse at Victoria Park which would substantially enhance the facilities available at that location.

---

[3] It is important to note that while the study team generally endorses the school design standards for gymnasiums as specified in the School Design Manual, they would suggest one qualification. The standards specified for elementary school gymnasiums are too small for uses other than basic physical education. Adherence to this standard may have a negative impact when a school is the only recreational facility within a community, as is often the case in rural areas. The construction of new, or the renovation of existing, school facilities is often the only opportunity for smaller communities to obtain upgraded gymnasium facilities. For example, if an elementary school is planned in a rural area, and community needs justify a larger gymnasium facility, incorporating a high school standard gymnasium in the design would be more cost effective than the provision of a stand alone facility. It is therefore recommended that the standards for elementary gymnasiums in areas outside the urban centres be amended to accommodate consideration of community needs and to facilitate the provision of more functional facilities.

Additional Observations: The inadequacy of the indoor pool facilities was identified by all interviewees; this topic is discussed further in Section 4.3. There is also an apparent need for more fields for both soccer and rugby; this need would appear to be more pronounced early in the season when the impact of play on the fields before the natural turf has an opportunity to regenerate is greater. The community of Stratford is currently in the process of developing new soccer fields, which will help to alleviate some of the shortfalls.

An athletics track was identified as a deficiency, or need, in the Step 1 analysis. Further consultation, however, indicated that there is a limited demand for such a facility, a facility which, if provided, would be used for a relatively short period each year.

There is an initiative in Stratford to investigate the feasibility of developing a "Town Community Centre", part of which would provide facilities for gymnastics. This initiative is consistent with current trends and should be encouraged. It is clear that this growing urban area will experience increased demand for recreation and sport facilities in the years ahead.

4.1.6 Study Area D (Eastern Kings Region)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facilities deficiencies in the Eastern Kings region:

- curling rinks;
- ball fields;
- fields;
- fitness centre;
- indoor racquet courts; and
- tennis court.

Of the seven study areas, this area, Eastern Kings, has the fewest people, a little over 8,000, and the lowest population density. Based on the Step 1 Analysis, the region exhibited marginal short-falls with respect to each of the above facilities. Given the low population density, however, it is questionable whether investment could be warranted. During the consultations seven sports organizations identified deficiencies, or needs in this region, but of these 5 were gymnasium based sports.

In many cases, the respondents referred more to the age of the facilities that exist, rather than to a lack of facilities. The tennis and athletics associations indicated a facility deficit in this region, as did the basketball and wrestling associations; only the latter, however, suggested high participation for the activity in this region.

4.1.7 Study Area E (Southern Kings and Queens Region)

As indicated in Table 2.2, the initial analysis indicated the following apparent facility deficiencies in the Southern Kings and Queens region:

- 3 ball fields;
- gym;
- fitness centre; and
- indoor racquet courts.

Ball fields: Consultation and further analysis confirmed the need for ballfields in the Montague area; this is especially true of facilities catering to the adult programs because of the priority that has been given to minor ball. Apart from this, there does not appear to be a serious deficiency. There are 2 B class ball fields located respectively at Cardigan and Montague, a C class facility at Vernon River and 5 other fields which it may be possible to upgrade.

Gymnasiums: There are three, one A and two B class, gymnasiums in the area. If the gymnasium facilities at the three other Consolidated Schools in the region were upgraded to the new design standards, the necessary gymnasium capacity would exist.

Fitness centre and indoor racquet courts: Generally the existing fitness centre, i.e., Atlantic Fitness East, appears to meet the region's needs. Little demand for racquet courts was reported during the consultations.

4.1.8 Study Area F (Evangeline Region)

The Step 1 evaluation addressed the Evangeline Region as an integral part of East Prince. As indicated in section 4.1.2, there were some apparent needs identified based on population distribution. Although there would appear to be reasonable provision of facilities in this region, the area, as a Francophone centre, provides a focal point for special events, such as the Acadian Games; the latter are being hosted in 2001. The area therefore justifies some independent analysis.

The Ecole Evangeline, although by no means lacking in facilities, accommodates grades 1 to 12 and has a student population of 450. There is one class C/B gymnasium at the school. The existing track is a C class facility and should be upgraded to a higher standard. An additional ball field in the area is currently being considered. A third regulation field, at Ecole Evangeline, has been identified as a need for the Evangeline Region. A fitness centre was developed in the Evangeline Arena in 1996 and is doing well. The Evangeline area of the East Prince Region had considered the development of an additional rink in the early nineties, but this development did not transpire.

4.2 Arenas

Arenas have traditionally accommodated a variety of ice sports. Those considered in this analysis include hockey, figure skating, ringette and speed skating.

In the Prince Edward Island context, arenas are a challenging facility to analyse since they represent far more than an ice surface for sport. In most cases, particularly in the rural areas, these structures are the centre of community life and provide a venue for a wide range of on and off ice activities. As a result, the provision and retention of these facilities has historically been based more on community pride than on actual need or viability. Any analysis must therefore acknowledge the multi-functional nature of the services that arena facilities provide to a community and the strong attachment and support this can generate. For the purposes of this study, however, the primary focus was on the sport function of the arenas.

4.2.1 Trends in Ice Sports

Most of the arena facilities on Prince Edward Island were constructed 25 and 30 years ago during a period when funding for local infrastructure projects was available. Most are nearing the end of their structural lifecycle, and few include the services typically associated with new facilities. Many operators will face

increasing maintenance costs as the years pass. The arenas were also constructed for a population with a very different demographic profile than exists today (see section 3.0). In summary, the changes that have occurred in sport participation and population dynamics leave the island with an inventory of arena facilities that were designed to meet the needs of a very different population.

With the advent of the electronic age and enhanced travel, the sport and recreation options available, particularly for youth, have expanded. Where at one time arena activities were the only recreational option during the winter months, there are now more activities available to island residents. Hockey is a good example. It was a sport that was at the heart of many communities; this has changed. It is also a sport where participation is negatively correlated with age, and the decrease in the number of younger people has effectively reduced the pool of possible participants. The consequences of these demographic changes are being experienced in most rural arenas, and enrolments in traditional hockey programs have declined. Increasingly arenas accommodate community activities which are unrelated to the provision of an ice surface. In some cases, these community activities generate operational funds to subsidize the more costly on-ice activities; in other cases, they simply represent a response to the shift in community demands.

It is arguable that, in arenas where off-ice activities have come to overshadow on-ice activities, it may be more cost effective to accommodate such activities in a non-ice facility and shift demand for on-ice activities to arenas in adjacent communities if capacity allows.

4.2.2 Arena Provision

As indicated in Table 4.1., Prince Edward Island has the highest per capita provision of arenas in Atlantic Canada. PEI has 26 arenas for a population of 136,000 (1996), which is an average of one arena per 5,250; with an area of 5,700 square kilometres this translates to an average of one arena per 220 square kilometres. Although the provincial average is one arena per 5,250 persons, the eastern and western parts of the province actually have a service level of approximately 3,000 persons per arena and 2,200 per arena respectively. In comparison, the Central Queens area has a service level of 16,200 per arena. This clearly illustrates that strictly on a population basis, the central urban area of the province has a much lower concentration of arena facilities.

Table 4.1 Per Capita Provision of Arenas

Province	*Pop (1996)*	*Arenas*	*Pop/Arena*
NB	766,000	93	8,240
NS	931,000	72	12,930
Nfld.	565,000	62	9,110
PEI	136,000	26	5,250

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996, Census Data

Due to the number of arenas, the average use of any one facility is relatively low. This implies that potential services and programs (e.g., hockey leagues etc.) are difficult to organize, co-ordinate and sustain. This is not to say that all ice activities have access to adequate ice time in all areas, but it is clear that the supply of facilities exceeds the demand in parts of the province. It is estimated that, based on existing demand, 22 of the existing arenas could provide a reasonable, i.e., averaging approximately 360 minor ice-sport users per arena, level of service within 15 kms. of the vast majority of the population. It should also

be noted that hockey programs receive priority access to ice in most communities regardless of the number of participants.

There is an opportunity, therefore, to rationalize the availability of ice and to provide services to users in such a way that ice time can be made more accessible. The resultant consolidation of services would increase the "critical mass" of activity for each ice surface and would thus enable more effective programming to take place.

4.2.3 Recommendations

At present in the Charlottetown area, provision of ice space meets demand. Some peak period conflicts inevitably occur, but they are not unreasonable. If the community, however, were to lose one of the present ice surfaces, which is a possibility given the circumstances at North River and at the UPEI arena, a shortfall would be created. At a minimum, the present provision of ice surface access in the greater Charlottetown area should be maintained. If the two aforementioned facilities were to close, or to be taken out of service, the construction of two new arenas in this area could be justified. Any such development should be implemented after evaluation of all options and in a phased and systematic manner. Indeed, should the development of a new rink, or rinks, be proposed, it is recommended that a full facilities needs assessment be performed at the outset to insure that the initiatives are designed to maximize the long-term benefits to the community at large.

Current trends in arena development elsewhere in Canada favour community centred, or cluster developments, rather than individual stand alone facilities. By sharing management and support infrastructure with other activities substantial savings in operational costs can be attained. There is also the advantage of providing a broadly based community centre which the community will identify with and utilize more fully. Two examples of such facilities are Cole Harbour Place and the Sackville Sports Stadium in the Halifax Regional Municipality. Cole Harbour Place includes 2 arenas, a swimming pool, bingo hall, fitness centre, library and offices in addition to surrounding tennis courts and fields. The Sackville Sport Stadium accommodates a recreational pool, arena and fitness centre and is presently undergoing a multimillion dollar expansion to include expanded fitness facilities, a curling rink, offices and retail space.

These, however, are only examples of the concept, and the development of any such community centre should be responsive to the needs of the population being served. It should be noted that the examples listed are situated in areas with larger and more concentrated population bases than exist on Prince Edward Island.

In areas outside of Charlottetown, including Summerside, the maintenance of the existing facilities, rather than the provision of new ones, is clearly the greatest challenge. Many facilities, due to their age, will require significant investment, at a time when demand for ice activities is decreasing. From a revenue stream perspective this means that larger operating subsidies will be required. It can be anticipated that requests for assistance from various levels of government will be sought by municipalities to carry out renovations and to assist with ongoing operational costs. Consequently, rationalization of facilities on a provincial and regional basis is recommended to insure that resources are invested in a manner that will yield the maximum community benefit. One instrument which can be used effectively to perform quantitative assessments of facility condition is Life Cycle Planning (LCP); this is discussed more fully in

Section 4.9. It is, however, an analytical tool that can be used to determine where to focus resources to ensure the best provision of facilities to meet the changing needs of the island population.

One factor which may assist the shift in facility planning to a regional basis is the decreasing number of participants that are involved in minor sports in the rural areas. To have sufficient numbers to maintain viable leagues, neighbouring communities are amalgamating sports' programs. This practice should be encouraged and may assist in the ultimate rationalization of facility provision.

4.3 Aquatic Facilities

4.3.1 History of Aquatic Facilities

Public swimming pools have a long history and are possibly one of the earliest public recreational facility developed. They began in their earliest form as "baths," and gradually evolved to include more therapeutic activities. In this century recreational functions became more common, and in turn this lead to the incorporation of activities such as competitive swimming. In recent years, demographic shifts have caused competitive activities to wane and recreation and therapy based activities to increase.

Two factors, water depth and water temperature, have a significant impact upon the level and type of use made of public aquatic facilities. Competitive, or fitness based, swimming requires deep cool water with marked lane space, whereas recreation and therapeutic activities require warmer and shallower water. The requirements of these different aquatic activities are often at odds with one another from a design and operational perspective.

In the last 50 years, it has been the needs of competitive swimming that have driven the design and construction of pools. Part of the reason is that the specifications for competitive swimming are relatively straightforward compared to those for other recreational aquatic activities, which tend to be much more subjective.

Pools are inherently expensive to build and operate. It is essential therefore that they serve the largest possible number of users. Some activities, e.g., diving, require specific design parameters which substantially increase the cost of developing and operating a facility, while catering to a relatively small segment of the population. This leads to a diminishing return on the extra investment in both capital and operating costs. Resolving this dilemma requires difficult compromises to be made to achieve the optimal design for a specific community.

To facilitate the analysis, the study team compiled detailed information on a range of pool configurations drawn from site specific examples and other design options (see Appendix G). Based on an initial review of 8 options further consideration focused on five (see table 4.2). Reference to pool options in subsequent sections of this report relates to the data contained in this table.

Table 4.2 Analysed Pool Options

Item	Centennial Pool	Option A	Option B	Option D	Canada Games Min.
Main Tank (1.22 m min. depth)	23 m x 7,5 m	25 m x 17m (8 lane)	25 m x 12.8 m (6 lane)	25 m x 17 m (8 lane)	50 m x 21.3 m (10 or 8 lane)
Warm up Tank (1.22 m min depth)	Nil	Nil	25 m x (4 lane)	25 m 6 lane	25 m 6 lane
0 – 1.22 m depth	Nil	Nil	25 m (2 of 4 shallow)	25 m (2 shallow lanes)	Nil
Total Pool + deck area	392 sq. m	713 sq. m	1033 sq. m	1436 sq. m	2112 sq. m
Shallow water area (<1.4 m)	130 sq. m	414 sq. m	787 sq. m	1079 sq. m	1539 sq. m
Percent shallow water	33%	58%	76 %	75%	59%
Warm water area	Nil	Nil	450 sq. m	722 sq. m	582 sq. m
Percent warm water area	Nil	Nil	44 %	50%	28%
Water Volume	358 cu m	864 cu m	840 cu m	1352 cu m	2535 cu m
Percent water volume relative to Option A	41%	N/A	97 %	156%	293%
Percent water volume relative to Option D	26%	N/A	62 %	N/A	188%
Approx. Cap. Cost	N/A	$4.2 M	5.9 M	$7.9M	11.4M
Cost as percent of Opt. A	N/A		140 %	188%	271%
Cost as percent of Opt. D	N/A	53%	75 %	N/A	144%

Prior to 1970, there were no 50 metre pools in Canada. Several were built in the 1970s while:

i) There were numerous "Centennial" projects;
ii) Considerable government funding was available for sport facilities;
iii) The Canada Games program was initiated, i.e., First Winter Games, Quebec, 1967, first Summer Games, Nova Scotia, 1969; and
iv) The "boom" generation, i.e., those 5 - 23yrs were in the prime competitive swimming age group. This generation is now between 35 - 53 years of age.

50 metre aquatic facility development was further boosted by the hosting of the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976. In 1980, it was noted in Recreation Canada C.P.R.A Magazine, that "in only 10 years 1970-1980, the standard of pool required for top class competition (in Canada) has risen from a pool, plus deck, of approximately 700 square meters, to one of over 2000 square metres". This represents an increase of about 450 percent in the cost of providing a "national" facility.

At this time, the requirements for an aquatic facility to accommodate events at the Canada Games are as follows:

- Minimum 2,135 sq. m
- Preferred (lower end) 3,125 sq. m
- Preferred (high end) 3,400 sq. m

To put this data in perspective, the combined equivalent area of the Summerside and Charlottetown pools is approximately 715 sq. m.

4.3.2 PEI Aquatic Facilities

The CCRC Pool in Charlottetown and the Centennial Pool in Summerside are the main public pools on the island; they are 40 and 32 years old respectively. Both facilities comprise no more than 5 lanes of 25 yards (or less) with limited deck space. This was the generic design of the day and one that was utilized in many YMCA/YWCA facilities in the 1950s and 1960s. Neither pool approaches present guidelines for regulation facilities in any competitive aquatic sport. Both pools are operating at or near capacity and are constrained in their capability to accommodate recreation and fitness programs because of the physical limitations of their design.

The swimming and synchro swimming associations have identified the physical shortcomings of these two facilities as the main factors limiting the development of these sports on the island. There is no diving program, or association, on the island because of a complete lack of facilities to accommodate such activity. To the credit of the aquatic based sport bodies, their volunteers and staff have worked very hard to overcome the facility shortcomings and have developed admirable recreational and competitive programs with the resources at their disposal.

Burke Report: Pool Need in Charlottetown [6]

In 1998, a study to determine the feasibility of constructing and operating a new aquatic facility within the greater Charlottetown area was completed. This study identified the need for a 25 metre 6 or 8 lane facility with 1 m and 3m diving boards plus spectator accommodation. The study further advocated that there was a need for many other auxiliary facilities to accommodate full recreational use of a new pool facility. The consideration that the study team has given to this subject as part of this analysis suggests that the Burke study conclusions should be supported.

Pool Need in Summerside

The study team reviewed the demographics of the Summerside service area and held discussions with user groups and facility operators. There is evidence of sufficient demand and the potential market to sustain a new aquatic facility. The service area population of Summerside is estimated to be 25,000 - 30,0006, which exceeds most common standards for community pool provision[7]. The present high level of use of the existing facility, the programming efforts being taken, and the demographic characteristics of the city therefore suggest that the potential exists to sustain a facility within the parameters of options A or B as detailed in Table 4.2. Additionally, because of the City's role as a regional service centre, a new facility would attract users from a large geographical area.

4.3.3 Design Parameters

While the detailed design of any new aquatic facility is beyond the scope of this study, there are certain key factors involved in the design of any such facility that can be noted and should be taken into account. These include the following:

- Demographic characteristics of the population to be served;
- Demonstrated demand use of existing facilities;
- Competitive requirements (training and hosting);

---

[6] Burke/Oliver, 1998, Charlottetown Aquatic Facility Study.

[7] Standards in Nova Scotia and Ontario recommend one 6 lane, 25 metre facility per 20,000 population

- Sustainability from a use and funding perspective; and
- Societal benefits.

Once the characteristics of the population to be served are known, a facility can be designed using different combinations of design elements and attributes to design a facility to perform the desired functions. The following are not specific design recommendations for any particular facility, but are basic considerations which should be included in any pool design.

Most aquatic recreational functions require warm, shallow water. In a single tank this can only be achieved by compromising depth. On the other hand, the requirements for competitive swimming, both training and competition, require a cool water temperature and minimum depths for safely and speed. What options are then available? In a single tank scenario, it is difficult to avoid a compromise with temperature; water temperature is not a characteristic which can be changed program to program. A facility with a single tank has to choose a fixed temperature. Usually this temperature is not ideal for any user. Bulkhead systems and movable floors do nothing to create flexibility in this respect .

While not necessarily attracting high levels of participation, activities such as diving, lifeguard training, synchro swimming, water polo and SCUBA instruction require deep water facilities. There are a few design techniques which can provide options with regards to depth in a single tank format. There is a considerable amount of pool area which has a depth in between that at the deep end and that at the shallow end which is of minimal value for many users. This slope area between deep and shallow water can take up as much as one third or more of a pool's length. One way to increase the shallow area is to increase the width of the tank. This has the added benefit of increasing the number, or width, of lanes for competitive swimming. Deep water is not the major requirement for an aquatic facility and should typically be kept to the minimum necessary for specific activities. The number of uses for, and users of, shallow water are greater. It is recommended that all pools be designed with a generous deck area.

The accommodation of diving imposes a number of parameters on the design options, all of which add to both the capital and operating costs of a facility. The recommended ceiling heights for diving installations, for example are a case in point; the requirements to accommodate specific activities are as follows:

- 1 metre springboard requires 20 feet ceiling height;
- 3 metre springboard requires 26.5 feet ceiling height;
- 5 metre platform requires 28 feet ceiling height; and
- 10 metre platform requires 48 foot ceiling height.

A multiple tank facility provides more flexibility in so far as temperatures and depths can be tailored for specific activities. The second tank, for example, can act as a warm up tank for swimming competitions, yet serve a variety of recreational and therapeutic functions which require the shallow warmer water on a daily basis. This configuration considerably enhances the total shallow area of the facility, and, although the capital and operational costs are increased, it considerably broadens the utility and programming options of the facility.

Two options of those identified in Table 4.2 were selected for more detailed consideration. The options are:

- ***Option A:*** A pool design which would include a 1 metre springboard diving area and the provision of 8 lanes. This not only increases the competitive function of the pool, but extends the shallow water area. It is a competitive pool which accommodates other programming; and

- ***Option B:*** A two tank design incorporating two 25 metre tanks, one of 4 lanes and one of 6 lanes. This option would include a 1 metre spring board diving area. The smaller warm up tank would have half its depth at the minimum standard of 1.22 metres.

Option A:
This is the basic single tank pool. It is similar to the pool recommended in the Burke Charlottetown Aquatic Facility Report (see Section 4.3.2). The provision of 8 lanes would enable it to function as a competitive pool by allowing a reduction in the number of heats required during competition. A critical drawback is that warmer water can only be provided by raising the temperature in the entire pool. The shallow water area would have a depth ranging from 1.2 to 1.4 m. However, for a pool which is just less than twice the overall size of the Centennial Pool, the shallow water area is tripled and the competitive aspect meets minimum standards for short course competitions.

Option B:
Option B is a 25 m x 6 lane tank plus a shallow pool of 25 m x 4 lanes. 2 of the 4 lanes in the shallow pool have depths from zero to 1.22 m. This latter area provides greater accessibility to the shallow tank as well as providing a water area and depth suitable for any age group. The shallow water can be maintained, relatively efficiently, at a higher temperature than the main pool. Although having 44 % of the total pool surface area, it contains only 24 % of the total water volume.

For a 40 % increase in capital cost over Option A, Option B has almost double the shallow water area, has a considerable "warm" water area and has a water volume which is actually less (97 %) than option A. The operating cost may be slightly higher than Option A, but the programming flexibility, service potential, and, therefore, revenue potential are considerably enhanced.

4.3.4 Costs of Existing Facilities

The capital costs shown in Table 4.2 enable a relative comparison of the options to be undertaken, but these figures, it is stressed, should not be considered as actual costs. An evaluation of realistic operating costs would require the detailing of specific programming and operations of a facility. There are, however, certain factors which are consistent in most aquatic facilities. A comparative study completed in the early 1990's of seven different sport/recreation facilities (3 with 50 m. pools and 3 with 25 m. pools) illustrated a number of points.

The three facilities that contained the 25 m pools (each also had an arena) plus various other fitness and recreation units, averaged annual expenses of $1.65 million and experienced an average deficit of $ 75,000. (i.e., range $0 to $175,000). These facilities have either been, or are currently being, expanded. The three facilities containing the 50 m pools averaged annual operating costs of $2.3 M and had an average deficit of $640,000.

The above findings are further confirmed by an examination of the Thunder Bay Canada Games facility over the same period. This facility has a 77 m pool (in effect a 50 m + 25 m separated by bulkheads.) plus diving facilities up to 10 m; it also accommodates a number of additional fitness and activity areas. This facility has operating expenses of $2.22 million and revenues of $1.49 million, resulting in an annual $730,000 deficit. Revenues came from the following sources:

▪ Memberships	$ 500,000	33.6 %
▪ Program Registration	$ 427,000	28.5 %
▪ General Admissions	$ 323,000	21.7 %
▪ Restaurant	$ 171,000	11.5 %
▪ Pro Shop & other	$ 70,000	4.7 %

An examination of the three 50 m pools in Atlantic Canada indicated the following:

i) ***Saint John, New Brunswick- Aquatic Centre- built for the 1985 Canada Summer Games***
This facility includes 3 and 5 m diving platforms, spring boards and 4 warm up lanes. It runs an annual operating deficit of approximately $450,000.

ii) ***St. John's Newfoundland- Aqua-Arena- built for the 1977 Canada Summer Games***
This facility includes 8 lanes in a 65 m pool and full 10 m diving facilities. It runs an operating deficit of approximately $540,000. It has an operating budget of $2.24 million with revenues of $1.7 million. Over a 12-24 month period, the deficit has been reduced to $540,000, or half of what it had been. This improvement was attributed to the incorporation of a food and beverage franchise, an expansion of the fitness facilities and the installation of major slides in the pool. Food services accounted for 20 % of the revenue (note also the experience of Thunder Bay). Management indicated that some revenue is generated by hosting long course (50 m) swim meets; there were about 4 of these per year.

iii) ***Halifax , Nova Scotia- Centennial Pool- built for the 1969 Canada Summer Games***
This facility is a 50 m 6 lane pool and was one of the first 50 m pools in Canada; it was also the first Canada Games swimming and diving venue. There has been no significant expansion of the facility since its original construction.

The facility is a basic design operated on a minimal cost basis. There is, for example, only one full time administration staff member. The operation of this facility is typical of a "sunset" operation. This is reflected in the annual budget. In 1995/96, the budget showed expenditures of $509,000 and revenues of $ 141,500, resulting in a deficit of $ 367,500. Since then, there have been some organizational changes. The current budget shows expenditures of $ 292,000 and revenues of $162,000, resulting in a deficit of $ 130,000. Major renovations, when required, are carried out by the Municipality, but the pool organization is responsible for all routine operations.

In spite of operating at less than 20 % of the expenditures of other major facilities, the deficit is still 50 percent of the operating costs. By only being able to provide an extremely basic service, this facility's ability to generate revenue is equally limited. This is the only facility considered above which did not provide a wide range of auxiliary services.

4.3.5 Recommendations

Based on the analysis of the island's needs and present resources, it is recommended that both the greater Summerside and greater Charlottetown areas have the need and the ability to support pools such as those identified in Option A or B above. The detailed design and pool configuration that is ultimately approved must be based on specific local and regional needs. For example, leisure pool components, e.g., hot tubs, whirlpools, slides, etc., have not been specifically defined as these generally would fit within the configurations outlined.

It is further recommended that no facility should be planned as a "stand alone" facility but must, if possible, incorporate other needs in the community to provide a Community Centre type of ambience. This reflects the trend toward centralization which is especially valid in the provision of sport, leisure and other social services and is an important aspect of community development.

Construction of indoor community swimming facilities in areas outside the two main population centres would not be viable.

It is recommended that, because of the significant commitment required to provide and maintain such facilities, there is a need to solicit the co-operation of as many partners as possible in the undertaking. This particularly relates to governments (i.e., Federal, Provincial and Municipal), but must include the identification of private sector partners as well as potential user groups.

4.4 Sport Halls

The term sport hall as used in this context refers to a facility differing in dimension from a traditional gymnasium, particularly with regard to ceiling height, and one used by sports requiring specific equipment for training and competition. Equipment for many such sports is typically cumbersome to move and store. Therefore, the individual sports seek dedicated space which can be allocated in a sports hall. Because the spatial needs of a number of sports are similar, multi-sport facilities are possible and advantageous from an operating cost perspective.

The following sport groups have similar built structure requirements for training and competition: wrestling, karate, fencing, table tennis, tae kwon do, judo, boxing, and gymnastics. Respondents from the associations of these sports agreed that there was very little concern about hosting a national, or any other, championship. Since such events could be hosted in any facilities which provided large open floor areas, adequate lighting and space for spectator seating. The options ranged from large hotel spaces, arenas, including the Civic Centre, and large gyms, including the UPEI Fieldhouse.

The majority, however, indicated that the main problem the associations faced was the availability of facilities for club level activities. An ancillary challenge is the need for permanent training facilities. They all require equipment which is difficult, or in some cases impossible, to be continually moved to allow for other activities.

4.4.1 Sports Requiring Sport Hall Space

Wrestling: To host a national competition, wrestling requires a minimum of 4 mats. Each mat is 40 ft. by 40 ft. and a 10 ft. buffer space is required between mats. Spectator capacity for 400 to 600 is required. At

present wrestling participation is greater in the Montague High and Gulf Shore areas and lowest in Charlottetown due, in part, to a of a lack of exposure and promotion in this latter area. To address this wrestling's governing body plans to establish a permanent club in Charlottetown. Such a facility could be accommodated within a multi-sport centre.

Tae Kwon Do: To host a national competition the sport's association would require space for 6 rings (each 10 m x 10 m), within an area of approximately 10,000 to 15,000 sq. ft. They would also require spectator capacity for 1000 (400 for a provincial competition) and high quality lighting and ventilation.

The major club facility is located in Stratford; this club maintains a 2000 sq. ft. training facility, but indicated that a space of 4000 sq. ft. would be more appropriate. The highest participation is in the urban centres of Charlottetown and Summerside. The association, however, would like to see additional facilities in Richmond, Summerside, Charlottetown and Montague. Like other sports in this group, Tae Kwon Do is investigating the possibilities of combining with other combative sports to obtain space comparable to that acquired by judo and boxing in Holland College.

In the past, the Tae Kwon Do associations have reported some difficulty in accessing school facilities due to programming and scheduling conflicts, and lack of access to appropriate facilities was identified as the major constraint to future development. This has resulted in private individuals, involved with the sport, developing facilities and operating clubs which are essentially run as non-profit associations.

Karate: To host a national competition, the sport's association would require 3 rings of 25 ft x 25 ft with 10 ft buffer spaces. Spectator capacity for 700-800 (200 for a Provincial competition) would also be required. To put this into context, an A class gym (based on existing assessment criteria) could accommodate such events. Several other locations can also accommodate competitions. In 2001, for example, the PEI Karate Association will be hosting the national competition at the Delta Hotel in Charlottetown.

There are currently 10 clubs between Souris and Alberton affiliated with the PEI Karate Association. The latter indicated that their highest level of activity is centred in Stratford and O'Leary. The association reported good access to facilities at the Ecole Francois-Buote, but difficulty in accessing other school facilities. Two private clubs have developed facilities in Stratford and Montague. These clubs are each approximately 1700 sq. ft in size, which is within the recommended range. The PEI Karate Association suggested that access, rather than a lack of facilities, was the greatest problem. For instance, they were experiencing difficulty in accessing schools in Summerside. A lack of funding for the acquisition and maintenance of the required safety equipment was also identified as an obstacle to the further development of programs. Protective mats, for example, cost $ 4,500 each and are required in each club.

There are other clubs operating in the province who, because of differing training styles and philosophical foundations, do not align themselves with the provincial association. They operate independently and have agreements and competition schedules with off island clubs. Representatives from several of these clubs indicated that they do not have difficulty in obtaining access to school facilities for training purposes. The clubs in Borden and Summerside, for example, indicated that they had good long-standing arrangements with local schools regarding after hours access.

This difference in perception with respect to access to school facilities is not uncommon. Presently, most access arrangements are established on a case by case basis between sport organizers and school administrators. Therefore, if a group has an arrangement in place, they indicate that access to facilities is good. Conversely, if a group is trying to establish a new agreement, and are having difficulty, they view access to school facilities as a hurdle to the development of their sport. For this reason, the study team has made several recommendations (see section 4.7.2) to facilitate access to school facilities and to standardize the process for booking space. There are in total approximately 20 clubs on the island.

Judo: A national event would require a competition area of 3 mats, each 10 m x 10 m, proper ventilation and lighting in a venue with seating for 2000 spectators. A judo training facility requires a 2,500 sq. ft floor area.

Judo activity has expanded from one club five years ago to seven clubs. The sports association had been using the UPEI facilities, but high costs and the inability to permanently store equipment at the site were constraints which lead them to seek the use of other facilities. They have recently established a more permanent facility on the Charlottetown campus of Holland College. They have renovated and installed a new floor and signed a one year lease which they hope will be extended. This move has already resulted in an increase in participation.

Other clubs are using the Police College facilities in Summerside, a space in the arena in Kensington and community centres in O'Leary and St. Teresa. In each of these facilities, the mats have to be assembled for each training session and stored afterwards. The association identified access to school facilities as a hindrance to development, and reiterated that a dedicated space is preferable.

Fencing: A national fencing championship would require the use of gymnasium facilities large enough to accommodate 16 fencing strips (14 m x 2 m). One large gymnasium can typically accommodate 6 strips; one main facility with 3 auxiliary gymnasiums would therefore be required to host a national event. Organizers, however, did not identify facility deficiencies as a hindrance to the development of the sport.

Presently, the only fencing club is located at UPEI. That program began as a university sport, but has grown to the point where it is now open to the community at large. Fencing, although not a sport which has traditionally involved large numbers of participants, has recently experienced steady growth. Two new clubs, one in Summerside and one in Montague, are now in the planning stages. One development hurdle is the need to train more coaches and officials. The UPEI club is looking to expand its activities into the Charlottetown Community Recreation Centre.

Boxing: National boxing competitions can be held in many arenas. The ring has to be installed, but it can be accommodated in a variety of existing facilities. Provincial competitions, for example, are held at Holland College. The Boxing Association has undergone some organizational difficulties in the recent past, but is now re-establishing a more active organization. Despite the low profile of the provincial organization, boxers from Prince Edward Island have been successful in major off island competitions. The association is trying to involve the clubs in Summerside and Alberton. Due to the nature of equipment required, boxing facilities typically have to be dedicated facilities. Another challenge is finding the necessary certified coaches for a club to qualify for registration and insurance.

Table Tennis: The requirement for a major table tennis competition is a facility which can accommodate 12 tables. This typically equates to a space of approximately 5,000 sq. ft. Currently the U.P.E.I. fieldhouse is used for major competitions. The hangar facility at Slemon Park has also been used. Current standards state a requirement for a wooden floor typical of most gymnasium. However, for normal participation and practice, facility details are not as critical, and participants and organizers are used to adapting.

The Table Tennis Association is planning to introduce an entry program at the Junior High School level in an attempt to raise the profile of the sport among younger age groups. Current participation rates are highest in Queens and Kings counties. Access to facilities is considered to be the main problem for the sport despite the fact that their needs are flexible. The association supports the provision of a multi-sport facility and is currently negotiating for the use of space in Holland College along side judo and boxing.

Gymnastics: The National gymnastics championships were hosted in 1994 at the U.P.E.I. Fieldhouse. For such events 2 complete sets of equipment and apparatus are required. The Gymnastics Association currently possesses only one set. For the 1994 event they obtained an additional set from the equipment manufacturer Speith-Anderson. The Atlantic Championships are held every four years in the PEI Hotel Ballroom.

Presently the Island Gymnastics Academy, a private sector entity with close ties to the provincial association, has 600 participants and 17-20 coaches and operates out of the Convention Centre at the Charlottetown Civic Centre. Not only does gymnastics require several pieces of specialized static equipment, but it requires a mat for floor exercise training. This mat is 40 ft x 40 ft. and costs $25,000. When the convention space is booked for events which require the entire facility, the equipment has to be dismantled and stored. Last year this occurred 6 times. The Island Gymnastics Academy is actively seeking a permanent training facility. Options being considered include Holland College and the U.P.E.I Rink, if the latter should close as an ice surface. The total floor area required for a facility such as this is approximately 10,000-12,000 sq. ft. with a 20 ft ceiling height.

In addition to the Island Gymnastics Academy, smaller clubs operate in Summerside and Alberton. In some cases, school facilities are made available for gymnastics; this is particularly true if the physical education staff at the school have an interest in gymnastics. The equipment, however, must be dismantled after each use.

4.4.2 Recommendations

The sport groups discussed share the requirement for a permanent training facility where they can leave their equipment. It is recommended that the Sport Facilities Committee assist the appropriate sport governing bodies to achieve this goal. Fortunately, these sports can be accommodated within a wide variety of indoor facilities which were not originally designed for sports activities, but which can be renovated, or upgraded, to accommodate each sport's individual requirements for appropriate space, lighting and ventilation.

Presently, several of the organizations in question have, or are in the process of, establishing training facilities in a building on the Charlottetown campus of Holland College. With only minor renovations other sports could be accommodated within this facility. While the ultimate use of this facility is still undecided, it is recommended that the Sport Facility Committee, in association with the appropriate sport governing

bodies, secure the use of this facility on an ongoing basis. A multi-use facility allows the various organizations to share basic facilities, i.e., dressing/locker rooms and overall administrative and operating costs.

4.5 Field Sports

Prince Edward Island is blessed with a rich soil and good growing conditions. This makes the establishment and maintenance of outdoor natural turf playing fields easier and less expensive than in many other locations. Although there is a unanimous feeling that more fields are needed for field sports, most use conflicts are centred around peak periods. This being said, most regions examined during the analysis showed some level of deficiency on a population distribution basis. In general, this leads to the over use of existing fields and scheduling conflicts. When fields are overused, the turf condition deteriorates. This, in turn, leads to reduced access to the existing fields. Maintenance, therefore, is a key priority, not only to insure that fields remain functional, but to maintain safe conditions. The soccer and field hockey associations, for example, have reported an increase in the number of injuries due to poor field conditions caused by over use. Over time, the perception that participation in a sport poses a high risk of physical injury can be a determent to the further development of that sport.

The sharing of sport fields by different sport organizations can also lead to field deterioration. Lighting, which was suggested by many respondents as a way of increasing access, might actually remove fields from use by allowing unchecked increased activity after dark to place unreasonable stress on the turf and force them to be removed from use. Lighting is, however, required to meet the standards of a competitive venue for certain sports.

Only the Football Association (optional) and the Field Hockey Association (essential for nationals etc.) expressed an interest in artificial turf for a competition venue; in the case of soccer such a facility would also be acceptable for training and recreation. An artificial turf field with lighting provides for the highest continual utilization of a field facility. The provision of at least one such facility on the island would provide not only a national calibre facility for both football and field hockey (also Canada Games), but would provide relief to other fields in the area.

In general, most organizations expressed concern at the lack of the support facilities and related infrastructure necessary to host competitions, particularly major competitions. This includes lighting, changing rooms, washrooms, spectator facilities, canteen and parking areas.

4.5.1 Field Sports Considered

Rugby: Rugby seems to have adequate facilities for its programs except where and when they compete with soccer for access. The highest levels of activity are in Charlottetown, Summerside and Montague. A National Championship would require the use of 3 or 4 fields, plus 2 or 3 practice fields. In terms of fields, this requirement could probably be met with relatively minor upgrading and co-operation in programming with the field owners.

Fieldhockey: To host national calibre events, field hockey requires the use of an artificial turf field with lighting. If a facility of this type were to be developed, and the existing dedicated fields upgraded and

maintained through appropriate annual maintenance programs, the association would be reasonably well served both from a participation and competition perspective.

Football: The Football Association stated a preference for fields in clusters of 3. Regional competitions could be hosted in the Charlottetown and Summerside areas if facilities in the outlying areas could be utilized. Representatives also identified access to school fields as a problem, because of the perception of the damage caused to the fields, particularly by tackle football.

Soccer: The Soccer Association considers that it has the use of three competition calibre facilities: U.P.E.I. (2 fields), the Rotary Complex at Montague (3 fields) and the Elmer J. MacDonald Complex in Hunter River (2 fields). The Winsloe/West Royalty facility was considered to be a grade below these three facilities. The association believes that relative to demand, Charlottetown is the least well served area with respect to soccer fields. Representatives indicated that they had good access to school facilities.

The association was emphatic in the belief that the lack of facilities was the major constraint to the further development of soccer, and that this problem was growing. The requirements to host national events include a major field with 6 to 8 practice fields. The fields should be natural turf, and at least one should be lighted.

4.5.2 Recomendations

Based on the above information and consideration of demographic trends, the study team would suggest that further consideration be given to the development of a new 2 field lighted complex in the greater Charlottetown area. Such a complex should be sited so that there is adequate provision for the future development of support infrastructure and additional fields. It is not anticipated that field requirements will decrease over the time horizon of this study. Such a facility, in conjunction with the 2 new fields planned for Stratford, would add substantially to the provision of soccer fields in the greater Charlottetown area.

It is also recommended that the Department of Education School Design Manual requirements be incorporated into the design of all new facilities. New fields should always be designed with adequate drainage and maintained on an annual basis by a professional turf management routine. Turf maintenance is a speciality, and personnel responsible for maintenance must be properly trained. The establishment of proper grass, good field management and permitting the playing surface to recover from excessive wear, all minimize permanent damage to the playing surface through the season.

A lack of facilities results in the over use of the existing facilities and makes maintaining proper field condition difficult. Where possible, it is recommended that certain fields be dedicated to different uses. Field sports have different needs and have different impacts on field conditions. The dedication of fields should be related to the needs in any area.

Lighting may be needed as a competitive venue requirement. In such cases the lighting should be provided at the appropriate competitive facility. In other instances, lighting may be a practical way to enable an activity to take place: for example, weekday play may only be possible in evenings. While the provision of lighting may allow an extension in the use of a field, this should be carefully managed and planned. There are many examples of lights being installed on already heavily used fields, and any increase in use cannot be substained by the turf. In general, most natural turf fields will not take the extensive usage enabled by

lights without major damage to the grass. If lights are being installed, to allow night usage, a better option in many cases would be the installation of artificial turf. Conversely if artificial turf is being installed then lighting would allow its use to be maximized.

The field hockey and soccer associations have both identified a need for indoor playing (training) facilities. Since the dimensions of such facilities are usually similar to those of an ice arena, there are options that can be examined to provide such facilities. For example, the closure of an arena may relate to its ice related problems as opposed to the condition of its main structure. In such circumstances, it might be possible to convert the facility to accommodate indoor field hockey, soccer, tennis and other uses. Another option would be to build a structure specifically for the purpose, either within a conventional building similar to the Indoor Soccer training facility in Halifax, or in a less expensive air supported structure. The latter lends itself reasonably well to enclosures for activities that do not have sophisticated indoor climate requirements, i.e., they are appropriate to the provision of tennis courts and indoor soccer, but not for aquatic facilities.

4.6 Ballfields

Both baseball and softball associations identified the communities of Western Prince County, i.e., to the west of Summerside, as participating in softball to a greater extent than baseball. Summerside itself is regarded as being relatively well provided with both baseball and softball facilities. Most of the fields in Prince County had a weekly utilization of less than 20 hrs. Exceptions to this were in Tignish and Kensington where there was usage of 35 hrs / week. The Summerside fields averaged under 20 hrs of use per week. Similar rates were also demonstrated in Kings and Queens counties. Charlottetown had the highest usage ranging from 40 to 50 hrs / week. In the case of the lighted fields, this usage increased to 60 hrs/week.

Low usage in some areas does not of itself mean that there should not be a higher usage elsewhere. However the usage of the Charlottetown fields certainly indicates, on its own, that the fields are being utilized close to the maximum hours available. It would not appear that there is any excess capacity available.

4.6.1 Sports Considered

Baseball: In the Charlottetown area, baseball organizations reported sufficient access to fields, but indicated a need to upgrade peripheral infrastructure to effectively host invitational tournaments. The Baseball Association did not, however, identify a lack of facilities as inhibiting the further development of the sport.

Softball: The Softball Association expressed a concern about a lack of sufficient facilities, particularly in the Charlottetown area. This shortfall is the major constraint to future development. The problem may be associated with the growth in the slow pitch league; the organizing body for slow pitch is a national body unaffiliated with Softball PEI. It is significant that, in contrast to other parts of the Island, there is a disproportionately high number of softball facilities associated with schools to the west of Summerside. The Softball Association also indicated a need for winter training facilities.

4.6.2 Recommendations

Based on population distribution and the extensive use of the existing facilities, consideration should be given to the feasibility of new or upgraded, facilities in the Charlottetown area.. This provision would ease the pressure on the existing fields and, at the very least, provide for reserve capacity. It would also result in the possible reduction of weekly field usage to approximately 35 hrs, assuming no unanticipated increase in participation.

4.7 Gymnasiums

The main gymnasium based sports are basketball, volleyball and badminton. There are, however, many other sports that could, and do, use these facilities. These latter sports tend to have specific requirements which effect the use of gymnasiums and are dealt with separately (see section 4.4.1).

The basketball, volleyball and badminton associations agree that there are facilities capable of hosting a major national championship on the island for each of their respective sports. The U.P.E.I. Fieldhouse provides a well appointed central facility, and there are at least 2 additional major school gymnasiums in close proximity. The Civic Centre ice surface can also be used.

Outside of Charlottetown, there are several facilities which largely meet national standards and which might be considered for national events. These facilities include gymnasiums with synthetic flooring when the Basketball Association requires sprung hardwood, or gymnasium ceiling heights of less than that specified for national badminton competition, i.e., 8 m.

For anything less than major nationals competitions, most High Schools have adequate gymnasium facilities. Four gymnasiums, i.e., Summerside, Kensington and Charlottetown (2), have spectator facilities approximating national requirements. With some concessions, every high school gymnasium could probably host major competitions in each of the above three sports. In addition to the High Schools, there are 6 lower level schools which could be used.

4.7.1 Sports Considered

Basketball: Although registration in formal programs is approximately 300, it is anticipated that general participation is in excess of 3000 and growing. The majority of those participating in the formal programs are youths, many participants in the informal leagues are drawn from the 25-45 age group. Many of the latter played basketball competitively in their youth and continue to play for health and fun.

Sport representatives indicated that the expansion of the minor sport leagues and the potential of hosting the Canada Summer Games are both expected to contribute to the growth and popularity of the sport from both participant and spectator perspectives. Sport representatives generally reported satisfaction with the provision of gymnasiums to support the various levels of basketball activity.

Badminton: The Badminton Association is active in Charlottetown, Summerside and Alberton. This is a reflection of club organization which generally is easier to initiate and support in the more populated areas. Club organization is key to badminton participation. The Badminton Association's stated priorities are to establish a "home base" club and to develop more coaches. Concern was expressed, however, with the increasing cost of using the U.P.E.I. facility for training.

Volleyball: The Volleyball Association is active throughout the province and expressed little concern with the ability to host major competitions.

4.7.2 Recommendations

At the present time, most gymnasium-based sports have adequate facilities. Although further development of facilities will be required over time, these needs should be adequately met through the normal development process associated with school expansion and replacement.

Since the majority of gymnasium facilities are located in, or connected, to school facilities, a more co-ordinated and accountable system for securing access is recommended. It should contain the following provisions:

- non-profit sport organizations should be able to attain access at no, or minimal, cost;
- non-sport activities should not receive priority over sport based activities when the former could hold their functions in other venues;
- where possible scheduling should be co-ordinated on a regional basis so that facilities can be best matched to the appropriate level of competition; and
- a proactive approach to full utilization of school facilities when there is a clearly identified need in the community.

A more formalized scheduling process should be implemented, but not in a manner which will interfere with existing, well functioning and equitable arrangements between sporting groups and facility administrators.

4.8 Other Sports

4.8.1 Sports Considered

Tennis: Requirements for a national tennis championship include access to 6 lighted courts. Victoria Park in Charlottetown meets these specifications. In addition, there are excellent courts at both Dalvay (2 well maintained courts) and Brudenell (2 lighted courts). Renovations are proposed for the clubhouse at the Victoria Park location, and if these are carried out, a very high quality facility will result. Well maintained plexi-pave courts also exist at Summerside (3), Woodstock (Mill River Complex 3) and Keppoch (2).

The main tennis activity is concentrated in the Charlottetown area. The Tennis Association credits some of this activity to the fact that there are indoor courts at the West Royalty Fitness Centre which enables year round training and competition.

There is little tennis activity in the eastern portion of the island. This is attributed to the difficulty of recruiting volunteers in that area to coach and promote the sport. The Tennis Association's goal is to build up the base of recreational players who will then filter into the competitive ranks. The association anticipates a 25 % increase in participation in the near future. The City of Charlottetown runs a successful recreational tennis program.

In general, the Tennis Association reports that there are a sufficient number of tennis courts, but that the quality of some impedes participation. In some cases, this is due to poorly designed or incorrectly oriented courts. Access to school facilities, an important provider of facilities, is generally good, especially if school staff are directly involved in the programs. School courts, when provided, should be properly designed, graded and orientated to yield the maximum utility.

Cycling: The two main categories of event considered as important by the Cycling Association are road racing and mountain biking. The association considers that the Brookvale complex has the potential to be a top class facility for mountain biking. Improvements to the peripheral infrastructure at this site (i.e., meeting rooms and basic group accommodations) would increase its functional ability to host competitive events. This is a top priority of the Association. The site, however, lacks sufficient vertical elevation to accommodate the fast growing event of down hill mountain biking. This may prove to be a substantial hurdle in hosting future events at the site.

Road racing involves time trials and criterium, i.e., laps totalling up to 80 km. These can be accommodated on the existing road networks on the island.

Of concern to the Cycling Association is the recruitment and training of volunteer coaches and officials. The association has only been in existence for three years, and attracting new volunteers is still an important factor in the development of the sport. Currently the greatest participation occurs in Charlottetown, but it is hoped that with increased promotion, the association will establish clubs throughout the province. Officials also stressed the need for off season training and is supportive of the establishment of multi-sport complexes. A cycle track was not considered as either a viable, or essential need, at this time.

Curling: Arenas are the preferred location of most major curling championships. Typically most club facilities have the required ice surface, but lack spectator capacity for championship events. National championships typically require 6000 seat venues, while provincial championships require 1000. The "Tournament of Hearts" held at the Charlottetown Civic Centre in 1999 is the highest level of competition that the island can host with its present facilities and spectator capacity. This event was very successful and succeeded in raising the profile of the sport on the island.

Levels of participation are high, and the best facilities are located in the urban centres. Areas with smaller populations have a more difficult time maintaining sufficient membership to cover facility costs. Most smaller club facilities are managed and operated by volunteers and are costly structures to maintain.

Lawn Bowling: While national lawn bowling championships require 4 regulation greens, regional competitions can use 1, but prefer 2. At this time the province has one properly maintained green at Sherwood. The green at Brudenell is not in good condition; it requires work to bring it up to standard and ongoing maintenance. The present green in Dalvay is only a partial facility.

The association reported that some consideration has been given to the development of an additional facility in the Charlottetown area. The association would also like to see the development of a new facility in Summerside. The latter city is supportive, but would like to see a clear expression of interest to justify the effort and cost of development. The association would also like to add lighting to their existing facilities to expand the hours of operation.

Organization officials indicated that the greatest hindrance to the development of the sport is facility availability. At the same time, they spoke highly of the level of volunteer commitment for maintenance and officiating activities. Priorities include improvements to the existing facilities turf, lighting and the establishment of a facility in Summerside.

Lawn bowling, while not solely limited to, traditionally caters to, more mature age groups. Based on the general ageing of the population, the pool of potential participants is expanding, particularly in Charlottetown and Summerside. This suggests room for development of the sport through increased marketing and promotion and through the development of appropriate facilities.

Athletics: Requirements for a national athletic competition are an 8 lane, 400m track, with artificial plexi-pave material, along with the other associated competition spaces and equipment. At the present time the best facility on PEI is the Bluefield track which has a curbed crushed rock surface. This facility has been designated as the competition track for events that take place on the island. These are mainly high school events. The condition of this facility is largely attributable to the interest that school staff have shown in maintaining the facility.

Most of the other tracks were built as part of school developments, but few have received adequate maintenance due to lack of use, and priorities being set in other areas. Only 3 schools have the equipment to go along with their track facilities. Representatives indicated that the lack of adequate facilities does restrict the association's ability to properly host events.

Bowling: The Bowling Association represents 5 pin bowling. They indicated that in general terms there are sufficient facilities on the island, but officials in Stratford, suggested that a 5 pin bowling alley might be required there. In addition, there was some expression of interest in the development of a 10 pin bowling facility in Prince County. Membership in the association has been on the decline, but this was identified as a cyclical occurrence and is anticipated to rise.

Squash: For a national squash competition to be staged, 4 courts are required in the same location. Adequate viewing areas are also required. For double play, a 3 court set up with moveable walls and spectator viewing areas are required. The association identified Charlottetown and Mill River as the most active areas and possessing the best facilities and Summerside as being the poorest equipped with the greatest facility deficiency.

Racquetball: The association has hosted the Canadian Junior Championships utilizing the facilities at the West Royalty Fitness Centre (Spa) and the U.P.E.I. Fieldhouse. The association indicated that this represented as high a level of competition as they were interested in hosting. In general, the association was reasonably satisfied with the provision of facilities. The greatest participation occurs in Charlottetown and Montague. The majority of participants are over the age of 25 and male. However, the association is initiating both a ladies program and a junior development program.

4.8.2 Recommendations

For the individual sports listed above, no major development projects are recommended. Regular maintenance of and selected improvements to existing sites, particularly with regards to support

infrastructure, will facilitate raising the profile of individual sports. Present facility provision is generally of sufficient scope and geographic distribution to meet current and anticipated future demand.

4.9 Challenges Identified

4.9.1 Context

As detailed in section 3.1.2, the population of PEI will grow slowly over the next decade or so; the population is also ageing. This will pose challenges to all organizations and agencies that have responsibility for recreation and sport. There will be fewer participants, for example, involved in competitive events, but greater potential enrolment in activities that promote wellness and active lifestyles. This, in turn, will have repercussions for the management of facilities and for programming.

Based on the two step analytical process that has been undertaken, the province is general well served with facilities. There is, as would be expected, given the distribution of population, a concentration of facilities in the two major centers, i.e., Charlelottown and Summerside, and this is unlikely to change. The greater challenges will be to institute a cost effective management regime that will ensure that the existing facilities are used to their highest and best use and for the benefit of the greatest number of users. There is a need, for example, to view facility management, including investment in new or rehabilitated facilities, from a regional, as opposed to a community or local, perspective. There is a need to examine and consider the grouping of facilities, e.g., fields, to facilitate the development of the infrastructure required for competitive or spectator events.

The following sections highlight and summarize the findings of the analysis undertaken with respect to facilities regionally; identify the key issues or challenges that lie ahead and make some recommendations as to the priorities that need to be addressed administratively.

4.9.2 Facility Needs by Region

Based upon demographic trends and the existing distribution of facilities, PEI is well endowed to accommodate most of the provincial needs over the next 25 years. The challenge will be to ensure that rationalization and rehabilitation of facilities, e.g., arenas, takes into account regional and provincial needs as well as local. Table 4.3 provides a summary of facility needs by region.

4.9.3 Grouping of Facilities

A major problem in establishing field facilities, particularly in urban areas, is the amount of land required. Urban land use patterns do not generally allow for the development of the multiple field clusters required for many of the larger competitions. For instance, a track facility requires approximately 4 acres, soccer and ball fields require 2+ acres each, and field hockey requires 1.5 acres. For this and other reasons fields are often dispersed throughout communities and lack support infrastructure and services. While this geographic distribution serves local recreational requirements, it is a hindrance to the programming of larger events and it also inhibits the provision of support infrastructure such as changing rooms, washrooms, and canteen facilities. It is advantageous from a capital and operating cost perspective if such facilities can be shared among multiple playing fields located in close proximity to one another. It is therefore recommended that new facilities, wherever possible be sited to allow for multiple fields, involving a mix of sports, in a single location in proximity to the appropriate infrastructure.

Table 4.3: Summary of Facility Needs

Region	*Fields*	*Other Facilities*	*Issues Raised*
A. West Prince	• Additional soccer field(s) (Alberton)	• Upgrading of existing curling facilities	• Need for peripheral support facilities for fields (both soccer and softball), i.e., washrooms, change rooms, scoreboards, and parking • New aquatic facility in accessible location
B1. East Prince (rural)	• Additional soccer field (Kensington) • Additional baseball field (Amherst Cove School).	• Upgrading of sports fields at the Amherst Cove School	• Possibility of community centre complex in Kensington • Current public/private sector initiatives planning fitness centres in Borden and Kensington
B2. East Prince - Summerside and surrounding area	• 2 additional soccer fields • Upgrading of Athena and Three Oaks fields	• New indoor pool facility • Lawn bowling green	• Effective maintenance of existing and any new facilities • Winter access to gymnasium space for summer sports • Costs associated with future upgrading of main facilities such as arenas • Squash association concerned about lack of participation and facilities
C. Central Queens	• Fields for softball	• Additional gymnasium space	• Monitoring of arena provision • Need for support infrastructure for local competitive events
C2. Charlottetown	• Fields for softball • Fields for soccer and rugby including 2 field lighted complex	• New indoor pool facility • Bowling facility (Stratford) • Expansion of an existing curling facility • Need for additional gymnasiums and enhanced access to all such facilities • Sport hall • Bowling green	• Arena status needs to be carefully monitored • Community centre initiative in Stratford warrants evaluation and support • Indoor training facility
D. Eastern Kings			• Facilities need rehabilitation
E. Southern Kings & Queens	• New and/or upgrade ballfields (Montague)	• Upgrade existing school gymnasiums	
F. Evangeline Region	• Additional ball field	• Upgrade gymnasium • Upgrade track	

4.9.4 Life Cycle Planning (LCP)

LCP is an analytical process involving the assessment of costs to maintain a building to enable it to carry out its intended function(s) over a specific time horizon. It typically consists of a Building Condition Audit

with an estimate of conservation costs over a 20 or 25 year period. This Audit can then be used to develop strategies to deal with the identified deficiencies.

The LCP process, especially the Audit, is a process particularly suited for ageing major facilities. It provides the essential information needed to effectively evaluate the present and future cost of maintaining a facility. For example, the City of Edmonton used LCP to review facilities and to determine which should be considered for closure and replacement. Based on the Building Audit, if it was found for any consecutive three year period that the total projected costs exceeded 20% of the replacement costs, a major review of that facility would be undertaken. This allowed determinations regarding repair vs. replacement of facilities to be made, and enabled mangers to avoid incurring large maintenance expenses that would not appreciably extend the useful life of a facility.

The study team reviewed the audits undertaken for the two arenas in Charlottetown. Both facilities are approximately 27 years old, and the future costs of their maintenance were projected over a 25 year time horizon. This means that they would be 52 years old at the end of the conservation program. It should be noted that in neither instance did the audit reveal costs that exceeded the 20% rule employed by the City of Edmonton.

LCP is a program which assumes the continued existence of a facility for its current use regardless of whether there is a continued need for that facility. The assessment of need is a totally separate process and requires that a set of priorities and parameters be developed. Ultimately, this latter assessment is more subjective being based on those priorities and parameters set by an individual community.

As revealed in the Charlottetown audit, it is common that in the first year following the initial audit, a relatively high maintenance requirement is projected. This is usually due to maintenance items deferred from previous years, and the fact that building and electrical code upgrading is usually required.

As a point of comparison, a number of building condition audits of community arenas undertaken in Nova Scotia indicated that over a 20 or 25 year period the average conservation costs per year was in the region of $35,000-$50,000. The two Charlottetown arenas averaged between $37,000- $38,000. Even at the lower end of the scale, this represents an almost hidden annual cost for the existing arenas on the island of about $1 million per year.

As identified, present and future demand patterns indicate that some new facility development is warranted in the province. However, more critical to the provision of sports facilities is the conservation of existing facilities in a rational manner. The Life Cycle Planning process should be an integral component of that conservation process. The study team recommends that facility owners, managers, facility associations and the government should commit themselves to the following roles in Life Cycle Planning.

Facility Owners:

- Make a commitment to the life cycle planning process.
- Establish a base line component inventory and assessment through the facility audit.
- Review the facility audit and establish strategies to meet maintenance, conservation, and capital needs for the future.
- Review and revise the life cycle plan as appropriate.

- Communicate strategies to the manager/operator of the facility, particularly those related to conservation and capital work.

Facility Manager/Operator:
- Maintain proper records of all maintenance conservation and capital works under taken for the facility.
- Establish and maintain up to date inventory and assessment of all components of the facility.
- Implement strategies established by owners for all maintenance, conservation and capital projects.
- Ensure an adequate maintenance plan is in place.

Facility Association:
- Assist in the promotion and education of the life cycle planning process

Prince Edward Island Department of Education- Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport:
- Create an awareness with facility operators and owners of the long term needs for facility conservation.
- Encouraging the use of life cycle planning in all recreation facilities in Prince Edward Island.
- Help provide facility audits for all recreation facilities in Prince Edward Island.
- To assist in the utilization of facility audits to establish life cycle plans and strategies.

4.9.5 Importance of School Facilities

Given the density of the rural population and the fact that schools today often represent the principle public investment in a community, their role must constantly be taken into consideration and reviewed. It is important, for example, that the investment that is made in gymnasiums, fields and tracks serve the needs of the local population as a whole, not just the population of school age. This indeed may become increasingly important as the population ages. In many instances, the construction of a new, or the renovation of existing, facilities is the only opportunity for small communities to obtain enhanced facilities to meet their singular needs. This challenge requires collaboration and effective communication between different delivery agencies, the ability to give a broad interpretation to standards in the provision or upgrading of facilities, e.g., gymnasiums, and the openness to involve on occasion non-traditional financial partners, e.g., private sector partners. As a first step, it is recommended that the standards for elementary gymnasiums in areas outside the urban centres be amended to accommodate the provision of facilities that meet the needs of such areas.

A related issue is that of access to school gymnasiums and related facilities. As indicated in section 4.7.2, a more co-ordinated and accountable system for securing access is recommended. Modifications to current practices should be implemented with sensitivity to local circumstances, but procedures should accommodate the following provisions:
- Non-profit sport organizations should be able to attain access at no, or minimal, cost;
- Non-sport activities should not receive priority over sport based activities when the former could hold their functions in other venues;
- Where possible scheduling should be co-ordinated on a regional basis so that facilities can be best matched to the appropriate level of competition; and
- a proactive approach to full utilization of school facilities when there is a clearly identified need in the community.

Chapter 5 Canada Games Infrastructure

The Canada Games are a Federal/Provincial/Territorial initiative. The first Canada Games (Winter) were held in Quebec in 1967. Since then, the Canada Games have been held every 2 years alternating winter and summer. In 1991, PEI hosted its first games (Winter) and has the opportunity to host the 2009 Summer Games.

5.1 Canada Games Council

The management of the Canada Games is vested in the Canada Games Council established by the Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments. The Council, by its Charter, has the full power to make final decisions about any aspect of the ordinary course of business of the Canada Games including:

- specifying conditions that must be met by bid cities and by host societies;
- specifying the sport technical considerations applying to the staging of the games;
- ensuring to the maximum degree possible that the Canada Games contribute to the development of Canadian Sport.

The Charter also states that no changes will be made to the governing structure without the concurrence of the Federal-Provincial/Territorial governments. This covers areas such as the sport list, level of competition and the artistic framework of the games. The goal is to ensure that decisions are not made which would "compromise the promotion of sport development in the country, significance of the games, or the ability of all Provinces and Territories to participate substantially in the games."

5.2 2009 Summer Games Requirements

This study used as a reference the sports and events list for the 2001 Summer Games in London, Ontario. While the sports and events for the 2005 Summer Games will not be known until May or June of 2000, few substantive changes are expected. The actual negotiations for the 2009 Summer Games will most likely occur between 2004 – 2005. It should also be noted that government funding agreements currently extend only to the 2003 Games.

Hosting the Summer Games will result in an influx of more than 2000 athletes and coaches for each of the two weeks of the Games. In addition to the competing athletes, support staff, volunteers and media will number in the thousands. Added to this are the friends and relatives of the participants and the general spectators who will be in attendance. In total, several thousand people could be seeking accommodations and other services at the height of the tourist season. All of this will place a considerable additional demand on island accommodations and facilities. The Prince Edward Island Department of Tourism indicated that there is a study presently underway to assess the island's accommodations. This study, when it is available, should be carefully reviewed by the Sports Facilities Committee and others when considering the ramifications of hosting the Games.

In terms of actual competitive facilities, Prince Edward Island has overall a good inventory of sport facilities. The main challenge in meeting the Canada Games requirements is the need for spectator capacity and other infrastructure associated with the playing areas.

An additional, but important, consideration is the impact the games will have on the provision of facilities and infrastructure on the island after the games have concluded. Any new facilities should be located to insure that they are accessible to a sufficient population of users to operate the facilities on an ongoing basis.

5.3 Current Canada Games Operating Cost Structure

The current formula for the sharing of essential operating costs of the Canada Games is as follows:

- 52 % Federal Government;
- 16 % Host Provincial Government; and
- 32 % Host Society.

There is also a base capital cost contribution of 6 million dollars which is broken into 2.0 million dollar segments from each of the federal, provincial, and host municipal governments.

It should be noted that this financial agreement expires prior to the 2005 games and that the capital cost contribution by the federal government has diminished over the years relative to facility costs and requirements. It is reasonable to expect that the Federal capital contribution for the 2009 games will not be much greater than the current $2.0 million contribution.

To provide some perspective, a 25 metre competition and training swimming pool, a specification which does not meet Canada Games Standards, would cost in excess of $5.0 million.

5.4 Sport List & Facility Requirements

Aquatic Facilities: The minimum requirements for a Canada Games swimming pool are as follows:

i) Main Pool Tank
- 50m long;
- 6 Lanes (@ 2.13m) for a width of 12.78m;
- a minimum depth of 1.22m (shallow end) and 4.5m. (deep end)

ii) Warm up Pool Tank
- 25m long;
- 6 Lanes (@ 2.13m) for a width of 12.78m; and
- Depth of 1.22m.

iii) Other requirements
- Minimum spectator capacity of 1000;
- 10m, 7.5 m and 5 m diving platforms;
- 2 x 1 m and 2 x 3 m springboards; and
- Clear ceiling height (above tower) of 14.5 m –15 m.

The above specifications would provide for a functional area of 2,135 m^2 and an approximate water volume of 1,800 m^3. When considering the Canada Games minimum standard, it should be noted that with a six lane tank it is difficult, without the provision of a separate diving tank, to accommodate diving.

Both swimming and diving have men and women's competition. They are scheduled in alternating weeks. The current Canada Games standards requires at a minimum a 6 lane, 50m tank with electronic timing, spectator seating, and warm up pool.

The demands for diving, in terms of structure, include the requirement for a 10 m platform, a clear ceiling height of 15 m (47 feet) and a pool depth of 4.5 m[8]. These add considerable cost to the complex air handling systems that are required to maintain the pool environment. The present Canada Games requirements call for 10, 7.5 and 5 metre platforms and 2 each of 1 and 3 metre spring boards.

Athletics: In the Canada Games, the athletic activities are almost overshadowed by the facility required, i.e., the stadium in which the opening and closing ceremonies take place.

Athletic competition involves men's and women's events occurring during a one week period. An all weather track (8 lane, 400 m) is required with an infield field event area. The London Summer Games facility, for example, has an artificial turf which is to be used for field hockey in the alternate week. After the games conclude, this will be used primarily as a football facility. Athletics Canada have expressed some concern that the field events at London will not all be held in the centre infield. In the future, field events may be required to be held in the infield. The implication of such a requirement would be that the track infield would be required to consist of natural turf.

The stadium for the London Summer Games will have 10-12,000 seats, of which 8-10,000 will be permanent. In the analysis undertaken for this study, however, no data was presented to suggest that there was a domestic need for an outdoor facility with substantial spectator seating.

Field Hockey: The field requirement to accommodate field hockey is an artificial turf with lights. The field should be located in proximity to changing rooms and other support services and should be able to accommodate between 500-1000 spectators.

Soccer: The soccer competition consists of a week of men and women's competition. 2 competition and 2 practice fields are needed. The field dimensions are typically 73m (75yds) x 100m (110yds).

If minor improvements and provision for spectators and support infrastructure were made to existing fields in Charlottetown, Montague and Hunter River, the province would possess the requisite fields to meet the present Canada Games requirements for soccer.

Baseball: Baseball involves one week of men's competition. The London Summer Games are providing 2 ball fields with lights and spectator capacity for 5,000 and 1000 respectively; there are, in addition, 2/3 available practice fields. This event requires 4 fields, 2 of which must be equipped with lights. The standard dimensions for a field are typically 90' baselines, centerfield fence 250' – 400', foul line fence 250'-320', with a 60'6'' pitching mound. By utilizing venues in Summerside and Charlottetown, with a one

[8] It may be possible to introduce synchronized diving to the Canada Games as an alternative to the upper platforms, i.e., a ceiling height of 8.5 metres and a pool depth of 3.5m would be required.

week event at one and two one week events at the other, the game requirements could be accommodated. Detailed analysis, however, should be undertaken to determine the extent of any improvements, renovations or expansions which may be required. New fields may need to be substituted or added, or different, lesser, fields upgraded.

Softball: In softball there is a one week of men's competition and one week of women's competition. It is suggested that these be held in different weeks. This event requires 2 major lighted fields and 2 others. The field dimensions for the male and female competitions vary somewhat. In general terms, they are typically: 65' baselines, centerfield fence 200' – 265', foul line fence 200'-265', with a 40-46' pitching mound.

Rugby: Competition involves one week of men's competition and requires 2 competition fields, each with a spectator capacity of 500, and 2 practice fields. The typical field dimensions are 68.8m (75yds) x 100m (110yds). Charlottetown has the requisite facilities although some upgrading and additions may be required, i.e., no significant deficiencies other than peripheral infrastructure.

Sailing: Competition involves both men and women's competition and takes place over the course of one week. The competition involves approximately 70 boats. These events could easily be hosted by either the Silver Fox Club in Summerside or the Charlottetown Yacht Club; both have hosted much larger events with their existing infrastructure, i.e., no significant deficiencies other than peripheral infrastructure.

Canoeing/Rowing: The facility requirement is a relatively sheltered body of water with no current. The course for both canoeing and rowing is rectangular with a minimum depth over the course of 3 m. The canoeing course is 1,500 m in length (actual course 1,000 m) and requires 9 lanes of 9 m each. The rowing course is 2,500 m in length and requires 6 lanes of 13.5 m each. In each case, an extra width of approximately 20 m is required on each side of the course. This results in a course width of approximately 117 m. It is possible that rowing may accept a "short course", which would result in the same size for each facility, i.e., 1,500 m x 117 m. There is, however, no canoeing/rowing facility on PEI at the present time with the capacity to hold a national calibre competition.

Cycling: The venue requirements for cycling are fairly flexible, in that events are typically held on the existing road network where access can be controlled and monitored during the event. Spectator accommodation is limited as observers can line the course and bleachers can be installed in critical areas. The topography of the island should provide numerous acceptable sites for a course to be established where there would be minimal interruption of vehicular flow. If mountain biking is included in the 2009 games list, which is a possibility, the infrastructure at the Brookvale site could easily be augmented, as a base for the event. As previously stated the Brookvale site does not possess sufficient vertical elevation to accommodate a downhill mountain bike event. The rise in the popularity of this specific event suggests that this will be a likely requirement for future Canada Games and may be a subject of negotiation. Excepting the location for a downhill mountain bike event, no significant deficiencies other than peripheral infrastructure are foreseen.

Tennis: Competition consists of men and women's events held in the same week. The standard for court dimensions is 11m (36') x 23.8m (60'). Eight courts are required for the competition, and the courts must be in close proximity to one another. The venues must have sufficient spectator seating. Considering the

proposed renovations to the club house facilities at Victoria Park, this would be the logical tennis venue, i.e., no significant deficiencies other than peripheral infrastructure are anticipated.

Beach Volleyball: The facility requirements for the establishment of a beach volleyball site are flexible, in that the necessary courts can be set up in a variety of locations. Often sites are chosen close to an actual beach area to provide a strong link with the origins of the sport. Courts of this nature can be established virtually anywhere given the portability of the equipment required. Given the province's shoreline and beach system choosing a site which would support parking, access and spectator seating on temporary bleachers should not be a problem. Support infrastructure for players, coaches and officials, however, would be more challenging if a remote location was chosen. No significant deficiencies are foreseen other than peripheral infrastructure.

Basketball: The basketball competition consists of men and women's competition held in alternative weeks. The court requirements for both are 1 court with spectator capacity for 2000 and 2 other regulation facilities. The standard court dimensions are 14m (46') x 26m (86'). Charlottetown and Summerside could each provide the necessary facilities in gymnasiums. At both locations, the provision of sufficient spectator capacity would be a greater challenge. This problem might be alleviated if arena facilities were utilized, i.e., no significant deficiencies are foreseen.

Volleyball: The volleyball competition involves alternative weeks of men and women's events. The facility requirements are 1 competition court with a capacity for 2000 spectators, and 2 auxiliary courts. Court dimensions are typically 9m (30') x 18m (60'). The present gymnasium facilities in Charlottetown and Summerside could accommodate this demand; spectator seating, however, would pose a problem, and flexibility in travel between sites would be required. To utilize the existing facilities, it may be necessary to mix the sports between the two areas, i.e., each site should stage basketball and volleyball. This would even up the facility demand at each site. No significant deficiencies are foreseen other than the provision of peripheral infrastructure.

Wrestling: A male event, wrestling requires a large floor area. In London, this is being accommodated in an arena with spectator capacity for 3,500. The mat area itself consists of a 40' x 40' protective covering; the tournament requires at least 4 such mats. The duration of the event is one week. No significant deficiencies are foreseen other than the provision of peripheral infrastructure.

5.5 Additional Factors

The following factors should also be taken into account when venue decisions regarding the Summer Games are considered:

i) By separating men and women's competition to different weeks, it may be possible to reduce the number of facilities required for an individual sport. This requires the prior approval of the Game's Council and would have to be negotiated by the host committee;

ii) For each Canada Games, the actual sports involved are the result of negotiations. While, some sports can be regarded as core sports, e.g., softball, sailing and athletics at the Summer Games, the inclusion of other sports can be negotiated. There is, therefore some flexibility in the sports list, and the host committee can negotiate with the Games Council; and

iii) While London has provided substantial facilities infrastructure, e.g., a new stadium at a cost of $10.6 M and the $1.6 M rehabilitation of an existing 50 m pool, it has a much larger population (425,000) to support the event and is within a 2 hour drive of a catchment population of 2 million.

5.6 Strategies to Address Deficiencies

Based on the above review, the most significant facility needs that are required to enable the province to host the 2009 Canada Summer Games are an adequate aquatic facility, a venue for athletics, a venue for canoeing and rowing and enhanced fields for field hockey, soccer and baseball/softball. Each is discussed below.

5.6.1 Aquatic Facilities

As detailed in Section 4.3, it is the finding of the study team that the island does not have the population necessary to support the ongoing operation of an aquatic centre that would meet the minimum requirements of the Canada Games. In recognition of this, the study team puts forward the following as an alternative, which, if approved, would allow the province to host the required aquatic event at the games and create a facility better suited to the needs of the population of PEI over the time horizon of the study.

The recommended option is a two tank facility (see option D in Table 5.1) providing the same size main tank as an Option A, but which has, in addition, a warm up tank of 25 m by 6 lanes with water at a depth of 1.22 m; this has an additional 2 lanes varying in depth from 1.22 m to zero. A warm up tank with these dimensions would provide greater accessibility to the shallow tank as well as providing a water area and depth suitable for any age group. The shallow water can be maintained, relatively efficiently, at a higher temperature than the main pool and contains only 40 % as much total water volume. The 8 lane competition pool can also accommodate 2- 1 m, 2- 3 m springboards and a 5 m platform.

While the specifications for the Canada Games standard design increases the shallow water area (50 % more than option D), the shallow area as a percentage of the total area drops to 59 % as opposed to 75 % for Option D and the warm water area is smaller.

Table 5.1 Analysed Pool Options

Item	*Centennial Pool*	*Option A*	*Option B*	*Option D*	*Canada Games Min.*
Main Tank (1.22 m depth)	23 m x 7,5 m	25 m x 17m (8 lane)	25 m x 12.8 m (6 lane)	25 m x 17 m (8 lane)	50 m x 21.3 m (10 or 8 lane)
Warm up Tank (1.22 m depth)	Nil	Nil	25 m x (4 lane)	25 m 6 lane	25 m 6 lane
0 – 1.22 m depth	Nil	Nil	25 m (2 of 4 shallow)	25 m 2 shallow lanes	Nil
Total Pool + deck area	392 sq. m	713 sq. m	1033 sq. m	1436 sq. m	2112 sq. m
Shallow water area (<1.4 m) Percent shallow water	130 sq. m 33%	414 sq. m 58%	787 sq. m 76 %	1079 sq. m 75%	1539 sq. m 59%
Warm water area Percent warm water area	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	450 sq. m 44 %	722 sq. m 50%	582 sq. m 28%
Water Volume Percent water volume relative to Option A Percent water volume relative to Option D	358 cu m 41% 26%	864 cu m N/A N/A	840 cu m 97 % 62 %	1352 cu m 156% N/A	2535 cu m 293% 188%
Approx. Cap. Cost Cost as percent of Opt. A Cost as percent of Opt. D	N/A N/A N/A	$4.2 M 53%	5.9 M 140 % 75 %	$7.9M 188% N/A	11.4M 271% 144%

The preferred option also has a reduced ceiling height, i.e., 8.25 m as opposed to 14 m. This decrease in overall building volume, combined with the decrease in water volume, makes this option a much less expensive facility to operate and maintain.

The proposed option meets the Canada Games requirements except in two important regards:

i) It is a 25 m facility instead of 50 m, so short course competition would be required; and

ii) It does not include 10 m and 7.5 m diving platforms. There is a previous Canada Games precedent for this, i.e., the event which took place in Saint John, N.B. Option D includes two 1 m and 3 m springboards and a 5 m platform.

Acceptance of this type of facility would require the approval of both the National Sport Governing bodies and the Canada Games Council.

As stated earlier, one of the goals of the Canada Games Council is the development of sport in Canada. It is submitted that the addition of the recommended facilities would make a significant impact on the development of aquatic sport development in the province and would be operationally viable. It is worth noting that the capital cost estimate for Option A plus Option D, i.e., 2 facilities, is only slightly higher than the cost of the single 50 m facility. While the provision of Option A + Option B is 10 % less than the cost of one 50 m facility.

There is no question that the 50 m pool is an important training facility for swimmers with national and international aspirations. It should be noted, however, that even the Canada Games preferred facility, if constructed, would not rank as a top competitive national swimming facility because it would fall short of the existing Swim Canada standards for other major competitions.

If it is decided that a 50 m facility is required to host the Canada Games, several options, short of the construction of a traditional 50 m facility, are feasible. For example, if a 50 m pool is required only to host the Games, then an outdoor temporary facility is a possible design solution. Diving could in these circumstances be accommodated in either an indoor pool, which would be doubling as the warm up pool for swimming, or could involve a separate tank of (approx. 20 m x 23 m.)

A second option would be to hold the aquatic events off island. While this option would be less than desirable from the perspective of provincial pride, economic spin-offs and infrastructure development, it would be preferable to the creation of a facility that the community could not realistically support over the long term. Presently there are four 50 m pools in Atlantic Canada. Three of them have previously hosted Canada Games. However, due to altered standards, not one of the existing pools meet the current Canada Games standards. This fact could be a effective tool to negotiate for reduced standards for the 2009 games. The Canada Games option as identified here is based on current Canada Games requirements. The requirements for the 2009 Games are not yet formalized and may change.

Although the study team does not support the establishment of a permanent 50 m facility, if such is planned, it is recommended that it be located in the greater Charlottetown area to maximize the population base in close proximity to support the facility on an ongoing basis.

5.6.2 Athletics

As stated in section 5.4, one of the main requirements of a stadium facility is to accommodate the ceremonies associated with the Games as well as the actual track competitions. Subject to further study, it might be possible to accommodate the ceremonies for the Games in one or other of the Driving parks on the island. If the latter was feasible, the deficiency that has been identified with respect to track facilities on the island could be addressed by the construction of a competition calibre plexi-pave track in an appropriate central location; the latter would greatly bolster track activity on the island. Assuming that the ceremonies could be accommodated at one the Driving parks, the study team recommends that a new track be designed with the necessary support services, i.e., changing facilities, officiating and therapy space, etc, and a large proportion of temporary seating to minimize the capital cost of its development.

5.6.3 Field Hockey

The present requirements for field hockey require the provision of an artificial turf field. This should be designed with lighting to maximise its potential use during and after the games and with dimensions to accommodate both football and soccer. It should also be sited in proximity to one or other of the major population centres for maximum utility after the conclusion of the games.

5.6.4 Soccer

It is recommended that efforts be made to upgrade the turf conditions and drainage of the existing fields wherever possible to provide the necessary soccer venues for the games. Temporary bleacher seating and other support infrastructure could then be utilized at these sites. Geographically, the venues could be distributed throughout the island, but to minimize the administration of athlete and official travel time the use of fields more closely clustered would be preferable.

5.6.5 Baseball/Softball

The main challenge for the island to accommodate baseball and softball requirements are not alterations to, or the creation of, fields of play, but to provide new support infrastructure and spectator capacity at the existing venues. In some cases, it may be necessary to upgrade more deficient fields, because higher calibre fields may not have the required peripheral space to accommodate the improvements necessary.

5.6.6 Canoeing/Rowing

There is presently no rowing facility on the island with the capacity to hold a national calibre competition. There has, however, been some discussion of the establishment of a facility in a protected salt water site. The development of such a facility would be a novel attraction to the island for the games and on an ongoing basis. A site with appropriate water and weather conditions would have to be located, and provisions for boat house and parking facilities made. This facility could be of a temporary nature; however, because of its potential long term benefit to the island sport community, a permanent facility is recommended.

5.7 Concluding Observations

The pool, athletics track and the venue for the canoeing and rowing events that are required to host the 2009 Canada Summer Games necessitate commitments to major capital investment. Each, however, is different in what it might contribute to sport on the island in the long term.

The adequacy of the existing aquatic facilities to serve the needs of the local population has already been raised (see section 4.3). It is essential that decisions with respect to any new aquatic facility, or facilities, include in the development scenario reference to the requirements of the 2009 Canada Summer Games. If there is a commitment made to host the games, decisions with respect to any new aquatic facility must reflect that commitment. A new aquatic facility, however, would be unlikely to accommodate all the requirements of the Games, but the omissions could be negotiated. Possible options are referenced in section 5.6.1. Investment in a carefully designed new aquatic facility could therefore serve several needs:

- The changing aquatic needs of the provincial population;
- A range of local and regional competitive needs; and
- A negotiated list of competitive events for the Canada Summer Games.

To maximize the community benefit from such a facility, the study team would suggest that the initiative be taken to review the Burke recommendations in the light of the Canada Games requirements.

The location and development of a venue to accommodate canoeing and rowing for the Canada Games is another activity that warrants some early consideration. PEI attracts many thousands annually to the beaches and water attractions on the island. It is perhaps possible that the development of the required venue could be considered in conjunction with a strategy to market the facility as a tourist destination as well as a sport destination. This subject is worthy of further study.

Although the ceremonial events associated with the Games are usually held in the same venue as the athletic events, this need not be the case. There is no demonstrated demand for a new stadium in the province.

If further study confirmed that the ceremonies could be accommodated in either the Charlottetown or Summerside Driving park, the remaining challenge would be to locate and develop an appropriate venue for the athletic events in a cost effective and pragmatic fashion.

The timing and development of additional fields for soccer, field hockey and baseball/softball to meet Games' requirements, including the need for one artificial turf, must at the same reflect and accommodate local and regional needs for such facilities. If these needs are seen as parallel, the provision of the facilities and associated infrastructure will serve the people of PEI both in the short and long term.

Chapter 6 Strategic Plan and Guidelines

6.1 Approach

The approach to this assignment was twofold:

i) to attain an understanding of the range and capacity of the facilities that exist on PEI to serve the current and future recreational and sport needs of the population; and

ii) to examine ways in which the needs for recreational and sport facilities at a community, regional and provincial level could best be addressed and managed.

As detailed in Chapter 3, the population of the province will grow slowly over the next two decades, but at the same time its structure will change. There will be a smaller proportion of the population in those age groups that traditionally participate in competitive sports, but larger numbers encouraged to participate for enjoyment and reasons of health and fitness. The challenge is to manage the existing facilities for the benefit of the greatest numbers of participants in the most cost effective manner, while at the same time ensuring that new investment is channelled into those facilities or major renovations that will attract maximum use over the long term.

Chapter 4 details the facility needs of the regions and of sport groupings without reference to needs that might be associated with the Canada Summer Games; these are summarized and recommendations made in section 4.9. Chapter 5 discusses the facility requirements for the games and identifies in section 5.8 the deficiencies that exist.

This chapter strives to bring these disparate recommendations together in the context of some strategic recommendations as how best the province might address the challenges that exist with respect to the maintenance and provision of sport facilities in PEI.

6.2 Hosting Competitive/Recreational Events

A key question confronting the Province is whether or not to seek the responsibility of hosting the 2009 Canada Summer Games. Such an event brings prestige, direct and indirect economic benefits, and the long term benefits of new facilities. Planning for such games also necessitates prudent decision making to ensure that the requisite investment is to the long term benefit of the local population.

The ability to host competitive and recreational sporting events, however, was too often a rationale put forward by representatives of sport governing bodies, municipal officials and provincial representatives to justify investment in sport facility development and expansion. Hosting invitational events can contribute considerably to local and provincial economic activity and at the same time often raises the profile of the sports involved. It is therefore relatively easy to argue that expenditures for infrastructure development to improve the capacity of a location to host events is a prudent investment because of the economic activity it generates and the improved facility legacy it creates.

It is on the other hand, often difficult to perform an adequate cost/benefit analysis of this type of investment because of difficulties in quantifying the more intangible benefits and indirect spin-offs. It can also be hard to forecast the ongoing operating costs and subsidies that may be necessary to maintain the infrastructure. Careful planning and design are essential to insure that facilities that are developed to host such events are sustainable on an ongoing basis by their local populations. This is not to say that the facilities in question need to be totally cost recoverable, as ongoing economic and social benefits may justify continued funding and investment, but the initial planning must insure that operational deficits on a large scale are either avoided, minimized, or at worst fully disclosed.

Providing sport facilities appropriate for various levels of participation and competition is always a challenge. It is under all circumstances important to provide a spectrum of sport facilities that will enable a full range of participation, i.e., from recreation to competitive activity, but efforts must be taken at the same time to insure that facilities are not over designed for the users, or for the population served. While most individuals do not expect every local facility to be of national calibre, they do expect facilities to accommodate regional and perhaps provincial competition to be available to them within a reasonable distance.

It is therefore recommended, regardless of the decision with respect to the Canada Summer Games, that a hierarchy of facilities be maintained and developed in PEI which allows participation by the widest range of the population possible; this should extend from the community ball diamond to include recreational facilities in the province built to national competitive standards in as many sport areas as possible.

6.3 Strategic Plan

6.3.1 Facility Planning Committee

It is recommended that a Facility Planning Committee be established. This committee should report to the Minister of the Department of Education - Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport to co-ordinate investment in existing and new sport facilities on PEI. Its mandate should be to co-ordinate sport facility provision and review funding requests for capital projects. The committee, using a self-determined assessment framework, would therefore evaluate all funding requests and make recommendations to the Minister that:

- took into account government policy and priorities; and
- balanced local and regional development priorities.

This would go a long way to ensure that facility investment(s) would yield the maximum utility and benefit to the people of this province.

This committee chair should be appointed by the Minister of the Department of Education - Culture, Heritage and Recreation, and Sport and the committee should comprise representatives from the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport, Sport PEI, the PEI Recreational Facilities Association and the PEI Federation of Municipalities. It is strongly recommended that this Facility Planning Committee assume a proactive approach to the co-ordination of development projects. The committee should be able to initiate, or encourage, the development of projects in areas where deficiencies exist, rather than only responding to requests as they are received.

It is also recommended that the proposed Facility Planning Committee encourage sport governing bodies to co-ordinate their facility planning activities and to liase with the proposed committee on their needs and priorities. Many sport organizations consulted in the course of this study, for example, indicated a need for training, as opposed to competitive, facilities. Recognition of training needs as opposed to the hosting of events would introduce new priorities for consideration. In many cases the venue characteristics that different sports require for training are similar and could be combined within multi-use facilities. Such multi-use facilities can, if properly planned, enjoy economies of scale with respect to operating expenses which, in turn, can be advantageous to securing funding because they serve larger segments of the population than a single purpose structure. It is suggested that such coordination and strategic planning could be effectively undertaken or encouraged under the direction of an appropriately mandated Facility Planning Committee.

In summary, the mandate of such a committee would be:

1. to co-ordinate investment in existing and new sport facilities on PEI;
2. to review funding requests for capital projects and make recommendations to government; and
3. to promote and facilitate co-ordination among those responsible for the management and delivery of sport and recreational facilities on the island.

6.3.2 Life Cycle Planning (LCP) as Facility Evaluative Tool

Over the next several years, key decisions will have to be made with respect to the future use and life expectancy of several facilities on the island. Such decisions have to be founded on accurate and credible information. As detailed in Section 4.9.4, LCP is an analytical process involving the assessment of costs to maintain a building to enable it to carry out its intended function(s) over a specific time horizon. It is therefore recommended that this process be supported and advocated by the proposed Facility Planning Committee as an integral part of planning for the continued use of existing facilities on the island.

6.3.3 Criteria for Funding

When funding is being sought for any initiative, there are two key questions that must be asked and answered. These are:

i) Is the facility needed; and

ii) How are the capital and operating costs to be met?

From the data compiled and the analysis undertaken, it is clear that a hierarchy of facilities exists on PEI that extend, for example, from a ball diamond serving a local neighbourhood to the arena serving a regional or provincial catchment area. At the same time, there are some sports facilities that are funded largely through private subscriptions and investment, e.g., fitness centres, while others rely to a greater extent on public monies. There is no simple formula. To warrant provincial financial support for capital and/or operational costs, however, it is suggested that, at a minimum, the facility, through the pertinent sports association, demonstrate that it serves a regional[9], as opposed to neighbourhood or single community need. Indeed, the argument would be strengthened if two or more sport associations could support such an application.

[9] Although the Facility Planning Committee would be free to define a region, the regions depicted on Figure 2.1 could serve as the initial reference.

In light of these observations, the study team therefore recommends the following two step process as a framework that the Facility Planing Committee might utilize to develop their assessment program.

Step 1. Assessment of Need Based on Population Distribution

It is recommended that all proposed sport related development projects be initially assessed by reference to the regional population served by the proposed facility compared to the provincial average for that particular facility. If a proposed project was located in a region with a population per facility greater than the provincial average (i.e., the region was assessed as being deficient in that facility category based strictly on population), this deficiency would be recognized in the second step of the analysis. Conversely, if a proposed project was located in a region with a population per facility lower than the provincial average (i.e., the region had more facilities of that category based on demographics than the province as a whole), the application would still be considered for support, but the proponents would have to clearly demonstrate the extenuating conditions or circumstances which warranted support in a region with existing facilities. This process would ensure that applications for support funding for facilities in regions of the province with facility deficiencies would receive a weighted benefit in the evaluation process. Over time this would tend to even the distribution of facilities on a regional basis.

Step 2. Secondary Assessment Criteria

At present, requests for funding for proposed projects are processed on a individual basis without formal reference to broader planning considerations in a regional or provincial context. Projects are approved, or rejected, based in large measure on the level of support they have captured through personal lobbying and community support. While community support for a project is important in assessment, it does not always indicate an actual need for a project on a regional or provincial basis.

It is therefore recommended that after determining if the project addresses an existing facility deficiency (based solely on population distribution), the committee would consider the project on the basis of a set of predefined parameters, which would include both provincial policies and detailed criteria. The former might reflect a commitment to involve 10% of the population between 60 and 70 in a range of activities to further public health, or a provincial commitment to host the Canada Summer Games; these policies are essential politically determined. The detailed criteria, on the other hand will be based on physical, economic and technical factors and will be defined by the Facility Planning Committee.

It is beyond the scope of this study to provide more than an outline of potential assessment criteria; it is, however, strongly recommended that the Facilities Planning Committee with input from all participating parties, establish clear and concise guidelines regarding the assessment of funding requests so that applicants understand both the criteria utilized and the provinces priorities for development. Proposed projects would, subsequent to Step 1, have to demonstrate merit based on these pre-established guidelines to be considered for capital funding from the provincial government.

Questions on which criteria might be based include the following:

- Is there a demonstrated need within the region to be served for the facility proposed?
- What is the anticipated impact of the proposed facility on sport development on the Island?
- Can an existing facility be upgraded to meet this need?
- Does the facility have the support of one or more of the sport governing bodies?
- What is the sustainability of the facility in the long term?
- What level of operating subsidy is required and who are the funding agents?

- Do the proposed design characteristics provide for full physical accessibility?
- Does the design allow for full participation of both genders? (i.e., changing rooms, showers, etc)
- Has a building condition audit (LCP) been performed for a facility designated for upgrade or replacement?
- What will be the economic impact of the project to the regional or provincial economy?
- What level of capital and operational commitment is the proponent bringing to the project?
- What is the feasible service area population of the facility?
- Does the design of the facility minimize operating cost and maximize use of the facility?

If it is decided, for example, that hosting the 2009 Canada Summer Games is a provincial priority, then the development of infrastructure to accommodate the games would be a defining parameter in the provision of facilities over the next decade. The needed facility developments (see section 5.4), determined after negotiations with the Canada Games Council regarding the sports list and level of competition for each sport, would become a key reference for funding support. Requests for funding for specific facilities would then be assessed by the proposed committee with respect to achieving the necessary facility provision on an island wide basis in the years leading up to the games. If indeed the games are determined to be a priority by the provincial government, it is recommended that the required facilities be developed as far in advance of the games as possible so that sport development activity on the island can be maximized.

The same process would be followed to review requests for capital improvements or renovations to existing facilities. Capital costs for such works should, however, be limited to a percentage of the assessed value of the property and should have to extend the useful life of the facility for a minimum number of years before being eligible for funding.

6.3.4 Funding Options

There are basically two traditional methods of funding for sport facilities by provincial governments. The delineation of a specific budget item for facility development (e.g., Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Manitoba), or facility development grants provided through municipal or regional development programs. The advantage of the former is that a designated pool of resources is allocated for facility development, whereas grant programs tend to allow for more flexibility in the nature and process of facility development.

Regardless of the budget method adopted by Prince Edward Island, it is recommended that the funding application system be standardized, so that applicants have a clear understanding of the process to follow and the assessment criteria used in the evaluation of development projects.

As detailed above, it is recommended that a funding model be developed and applied to projects whereby provincial capital funding is limited in the first place to projects which can be shown to serve a regional and/or provincial need to and secondly to a percentage of the total overall capital cost. The Facilities Planning Committee may determine to vary the percentage of capital costs dependent on the need for the facility proposed, but a limit of one third as an initial indicator might be considered to be reasonable. The proponent would then have to demonstrate that the balance, i.e., 2/3rds of the capital costs, was forthcoming from another level of government, or from the private sector. Further, if the province commits to host the Canada Games, the funding available from this source, which is at this point of time undetermined, would have to be factored into the equation.

Given the recommendation with respect to LCP and the deferred maintenance that is common to arena and other multipurpose facilities, it is apparent that the province is confronted with substantial rehabilitation costs in the foreseeable future if these facilities are to be effectively operational. To address this particular issue it is recommended that the province establish a sinking fund of $1 million to address the recognized structural and related deficiencies associated with these facilities. It is further recommended that this sinking fund be administered by the Facilities Planning Committee based on defined criteria and the application of LCP with respect to all facilities that may be considered eligible for support from this fund.

Another important consideration in developing decision making criteria is the assessment of requirements for ongoing operational subsidies, if any. Trends suggest that many new facilities are constructed and are increasingly expected to operate on a cost recovery basis, or on a declining budget subsidy. While maximizing cost recovery and minimizing operational costs are desirable goals, experience suggests that provision for amateur sports may take second place to more lucrative income generating, often non-sport related, activities. The Facilities Planning Committee will have, in association with other provincial budgeting authorities, to determine what the appropriate balance should be between these factors in the assessment of potential projects. Given broader provincial, and indeed federal, goals to encourage the population to lead a more active life style, it might be argued that what might be invested in a facility operational budget would be saved indirectly on the public health budget. The cost and benefits of such comparisons are difficult to quantify, no matter how real. Given the demographic, administrative and financial circumstances of PEI, it is suggested that the province should commit over the next decade, to provide some portion, e.g., up to a maximum of 20%, of the annual operating costs of any facility that is defined as provincial and/or essential to the infrastructure for the Canada Summer Games in 2009. A lesser figure, perhaps 10% of the annual operating costs, could be provided to facilities serving a regional catchment area. The specifics of such a policy should be worked out by the Facilities Planning Committee in association with all involved parties and should be subject to further review and modification after the Games.

Another possible way to address the revenue gap, while maintaining performance initiatives in the operation of facilities, is to provide additional funds directly to sport organizations. This would ensure that participants at the sport development level could access facilities while paying rates which reflect the actual cost of the use.

An important issue which needs to be addressed from a provincial planning perspective in PEI is the lack of a county tax structure. While most jurisdictions wrestle with the challenge of sharing operational costs with users of a facility who reside in different municipal units, the problem is greater on PEI because of the large percentage of the population who reside in the rural area. Unless the present system of taxation is altered to allow regional facilities to access operating revenue from its users, the province may have to bear the responsibility of providing operational funding to bridge the gap between operating costs and revenues with respect to facilities which are provincial or even regional in nature. This will require a clear definition of what constitutes a "provincial" and "regional" facility.

As indicated above, several sport organizations use private facilities as their primary training and competitive space, e.g., karate, racquetball, and squash. These facilities contribute valuable resources to the province's facility inventory at little, or no, direct cost to the public. Some are run by individuals on a non-profit basis to provide the service to a sport body. The province should encourage this practice. This may

be done through additional funding to the sport bodies involved, the granting of property tax reduction to those individuals, or companies, who are using private property for non-profit sport development activity.

These forms of assistance to private sector, non-profit sport developments are more effective, in many cases, than formal public-private partnerships. Formal agreements for public-private sport facility provision are advantageous only under very specific circumstances. If they are utilized, caution must be exercised to ensure that programming and access policies are consistent with the original goals of the facility provision. Often private sector priorities can lead to operational decisions which do not produce the intended benefits.

6.3.5 Facility Classification and Inventory Database

While serving an initial need, there are too many variables associated with the current facility classification of the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport to make the multi-classifications valid over the long term. A two tier system that distinguished facilities that had the field and physical requirements, plus a minimum amount of support infrastructure, to host competitive events from those that served more local needs might be more meaningful in the long term. Any classification system, however, is only as effective as the database that is used. A two tier classification system would be compatible with the use of a more descriptive database and GIS system.

As a way of tracking facility inventory data and creating a regional planning tool with provincial scope, it is recommended that the Department of Education – Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport construct a Geographic Information System which locates and details all sport facilities in the province. A GIS is a tool that enables the user to visualize spatial relationships between datasets and analyze that data in relation to using the spatial relationships. The inventory data could also be effectively combined with census tract data, transportation information, accommodation, etc. to yield an analytical tool that could provide detail not only on the geographic distribution of facilities, but could provide information on the demographic and infrastructural characteristics of the region served by that facility.

A GIS database would enable department staff to combine descriptive information regarding site characteristics with a geographic depiction of the facility's location. Each point reference would contain data regarding a particular facility and as new information became available it would be entered. As systematic building condition audits are performed on specific facilities, e.g., arenas, the database would be updated to accommodate this information.

A system of this type would not only allow the department to keep its records of facility conditions current, but the system would also enable the department to respond to queries; the GIS would become a tool valuable to the decision making process. By combining point references with census track data, characteristics of the population in proximity to a particular facility could be generated, e.g., the number of children between the ages of 10 and 18 within a 2 kilometres of a outdoor ice rink, or conversely, the number of hockey rinks within a 20 kilometre radius of a community.

While there are costs associated with the establishment of such a system , once in place the system provides a much more valuable decision making tool than a static database. For little additional cost it can be maintained and updated on a regular basis.

Appendix A

Terms of Reference

Request for Proposals
Sport Facilities Requirements on Prince Edward Island

1. Background

In recognition of changes in life style preferences and recreational options, Sport PEI, in cooperation with the PEI Department of Education (Culture, Heritage and Recreation Division), proposes to prepare a comprehensive analysis of facility needs for all sport in all areas of the province, sufficient for the first 25 years of the new Century. In addition, an analytical framework is required which will serve the purposes of Executive Council in responding to requests from communities for financial and other forms of assistance leading to the construction of new sport and recreational facilities.

The needs analysis will be conducted at both the provincial and regional levels. Regional needs will be assessed in relation to boundaries established for the delivery of Provincial Government services in the Province. Needs at the provincial level will be with reference to standards and requirements for regional and national competitions which may be held in the Province from time to time, including Canada Games.

2. Study Objectives

There are four related objectives for the study:

- To prepare long-term projections of likely requirements for sport and recreation facilities for the Province, including the 2009 Canada Games. Consideration should be given to both industry-wide trends in this field as well as provincial demographics and preferences.

- To propose criteria and standards for consideration by the Province in responding to requests for financial assistance in the construction of regional sport and recreation facilities.

- To propose criteria for determining when specific facilities may be designated as a provincial facility, with on-going Government participation in funding and operations, and also to ensure an appropriate client entity to manage such facilities.

- To identify best practices relating to capital and operational funding for sport facilities as they presently exist elsewhere, including public-private partnership arrangements.

3. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study includes:

- A summary overview of the current inventory of sport facilities within each region of the Province, including multi-use options and access issues.
- A demographic analysis, by province and region, showing comparative participation levels, by sport types, and long-term projections relating to future facilities requirements.

- A demographic profile, by region, showing comparative participation levels, by sport types, and projections.

- A forecast of likely new facilities requirements, considering the specific demographics of the province, and the need to host the 2009 Canada Games. Criteria for determining their preferred location must be addressed.

- A rule-of-thumb estimation of capital and operating costs for each type of new facility proposed.

- A strategy or plan which may be applied to all sport and recreation facilities in the Province which are in the public sector, to ensure maximum accessibility and use.

A preliminary inventory of physical facilities is available.

4. Minimum Requirements

The Project Team assigned to this project will be required to consult with sport interests in all major regions of the Province by way of reviewing the current inventory of facilities, their adequacy in relation to current and projected needs, possible upgrade requirements, access issues, and any other matter bearing on their extended usefulness over the next 25 years.

The Project Team will also be required to examine similar planning experiences in other jurisdictions in Canada, particularly with reference to innovative funding approaches, new technologies employed, new programming and scheduling methodologies adopted, possibilities for co-venturing by commercial and non-profit interests, and like matters which may assist PEI in implementing its facilities plan.

The Project Team must include a reasonable representation of Prince Edward Island based personnel, to facilitate follow-up and continuity, and to ensure that there are residual skills on PEI following completion of the report.

5. Special Considerations

The particular needs of physically challenged athletes must be considered in the preparation of the facilities plan.

Competitive standards for participation by PEI athletes in the Canada Games series must be considered in the design of facilities designated as "provincial facilities".

Consideration should be given to facilities that are planned on a multi-purpose basis, for broadest possible use. The facilities plan will not be either gender specific or age specific. All interests should be considered in relation to fair and reasonable access.

6. Proposal Requirements

The study proposal should make clear the consultant firm's understanding of the project, its related experience, the approach and methodology to be used in conducting the study, the specific experience of members of the Project Team and their respective roles in the project, milestones and deliverables, the suggested budget (exclusive of GST/PST), and the proposed time frame. The proposal should also make clear the degree of involvement by the Steering Committee named to oversee the project.

7. Selection Process

The selection process will be conducted by a 7-member Steering Committee, which will also direct the overall study. The Committee will include representation from the following interests:

- Sport PEI
- PEI Recreation & Facilities Association
- School Athletic Association
- PEI Department of Education (2 representatives: 1 sport & 1 recreation)
- PEI Federation of Municipalities
- Member at Large

Criteria for rating proposals include the following:

- Overall quality of the proposal (understanding, clarity, adequacy, etc.).....25 points
- Related experience of tendering firm.....25 points
- Qualifications of Project Team members.....25 points
- References (related projects only).....15 points
- Style and creativity.....10 points

Price is not a primary rating factor, although it may be decisive in choosing between proposals of equal merit but with significant price differences.

8. Creativity

In issuing this request for proposals Sport PEI acknowledges its uncertainty about the extent and types of new facilities which may be required in the new Century, reflecting new sports and new levels of participation, involving people of all ages. The Steering Committee will look for indications that tendering firms can bring value-added qualities to the in-house competence of participating interests. This includes information about new approaches to facilities planning and development which may have been adopted in other jurisdictions. The Committee will remain open to creative alternatives proposed by experienced professionals on the project team, which are capable of being implemented in the PEI situation.

9. Resources Provided

The Department of Education will be able to provide supplementary assistance in updating the current inventory of facilities, as well as providing information for the demographic analysis requested. Sport PEI will provide assistance in facilitating access to sources. The Steering Committee will facilitate project start-up. Other assistance may be negotiated at the start-up meeting with the Steering Committee.

10. Administrative Matters

1) Timing: The final report is required to be submitted on or before November 1st, 1999

2) Budget: The sum of $40,000 has been assigned to this project. Project budgets in excess of that amount may be approved but additional sums will have to be justified in the proposal as necessary for the successful completion of the project.

3) Contact Person: Dave MacNeill at Sport PEI (902-368-4110) will serve as the ordinary point of contact in matters concerning this proposal call and project.

11. Proposal Deadline

Proposals must be received at the office of Sport PEI prior to 12:00 noon on July 14, 1999.

Appendix B

Facility Data Sheets

PEI Sport Facilities Assessment: **Arenas**

Facility:	
Contact:	
Date:	
Phone:	

1. Indoor/ Outdoor:
2. Ice surface: Natural/Artificial
3. Ice Surface Dimension
4. Ceiling height/Clearance
5. Spectator area: dimensions
6. Season Length:
   - # of weeks
   - start date
   - stop date
7. Usage:
   - Hours per Week
8. Rental Rates:
   - Per hour
9. Off-Season use:
   - lacrosse
   - recreation space
   - other
10. Minor Hockey:
    - registration numbers
    - trends
11. Figure Skating:
    - Registration numbers
    - trends
12. Management:
    - organization/body who owns and runs the facility?
13. Recent annual financial statement:
    - available
    - copy being sent
14. Age of facility:
15. Condition / maintenance deficiencies:
16. Changing rooms:
    - number
    - dimensions
    - facilities, showers etc.

PEI Sport Facilities Assessment: **Baseball/Softball**

Facility:	
Contact:	
Date:	
Phone:	

1. Dimensions:
   - Baseline Dimension
   - Centerfield Boundary
   - Foul Line Boundary
2. Age of Facility:
3. Condition/Maintenance deficiencies:
4. User-ship:
   - level of play
   - hours per week
   - rental rates
5. Season Length:
   - weeks
   - start date
   - stop date
6. Ancillary Facilities: (Y/N and details)
   - Dugouts
   - Backstops- With or without over hang
   - Concession stand
   - Perimeter fencing- height
   - Bleachers
   - Lighting
7. Management: - organization / body who owns and runs the facility?
8. Age of facility:
9. Condition/maintenance deficiencies:

PEI Sport Facilities Assessment: **Curling**

Facility:	
Contact:	
Date:	
Phone:	

1. Age of facility:

2. Facility description:
   - number of sheets
   - ceiling height
   - dimensions of ice surface
   - dimensions of board walks
   - dimension of headhouse and spectator areas
   - Concession facility

3. Usage:
   - Hours of operation
   - number of members
   - operating season
     - Start date
     - Close date
     - Off season rentals

4. Membership Rates:
   - per month
   - yearly
   - number of members

5. Management: - organization/body who owns and runs the facility?

6. Recent annual financial statement: (if operated by a public organization)
   - available
   - copy being sent

7. Condition / maintenance deficiencies:

PEI Sport Facilities Assessment: **Fitness Clubs / Spas**

Facility:	
Contact:	
Date:	
Phone:	

1. Age of facility:

2. Dimensions:
   - Floor space
   - Ceiling height/Clearance:

3. Description of equipment:
   - free weights
   - universal sets
   - cardio equipment

4. Usage: - Hours of operation

5. Membership Rates: - per month
   - yearly

6. Capacity:

7. Management: - organization/body who owns and runs the facility?

8. Recent annual financial statement: (if owned by a public organization)
   - available
   - copy being sent

9. Condition / maintenance deficiencies:

10. Changing rooms:
    - number
    - dimensions
    - facilities, showers etc.

PEI Sport Facilities Assessment: **Gyms**

Facility:	
Contact:	
Date:	
Phone:	

1. Age of facility:
2. Facility description:
   - floor dimensions
   - clearance height
   - bleachers
   - sport equipment capacity
     - events possible
     - where is equipment stored
   - changing rooms
3. Usage:
   - hours of operation
   - community access - Y/N
   - amateur sporting bodies
4. Management:
   - organization/body who owns and/or administers the facility?
5. Condition / maintenance deficiencies:
7. Wheelchair accessible? - Y/N
8. Other additional information

16. Affiliated Groups:

- swim teams
- diving teams
- other

17. Maintenance deficiencies:

18. Changing rooms:

- dimensions
- facilities, showers etc.

19. Group meeting space:

- Y/N
- capacity

20. Concession facilities:

- Y/N

21. Wheelchair accessible:

- Y/N

22. Other additional information

PEI Sport Facilities Assessment: **Soccer/Rugby/Field Hockey**

Facility:	
Contact:	
Date:	
Phone:	

1. Age of facility:

2. Facility description:
   - field dimensions
   - perimeter fence height
   - bleachers
   - lighting
   - dedicated use – multi-sport
   - changing rooms
   - concessions facilities

3. Usage:
   - hours of operation
   - season start
   - season end
   - community access - Y/N
   - amateur sporting bodies

4. Management: - organization/body who owns and runs the facility?

5. Condition / maintenance deficiencies:

6. Wheelchair accessible? - Y/N

7. Other additional information

11. Concession facilities: - Y/N

19. Wheelchair accessible? - Y/N

20. Other additional information

9. Changing rooms:
   - number
   - dimensions
   - facilities, showers etc.

10. Group meeting space: - Y/N
   - capacity

11. Concession facilities: - Y/N

19. Wheelchair accessible? - Y/N

20. Other additional information

Appendix C

Site Visits and Stakeholder Consultations

Site Visits Undertaken

Amherst Cove Consolidated School, Borden
Athena Consolidated School, Summerside
Cahill Arena, Summerside
Centennial Pool, Summerside
Charlottetown Civic Centre
Charlottetown Community Recreation Centre
Elm Street Elementary School, Summerside
Englewood School, Crapaud
Georgetown Elementary School
Greenfield Park Elementary School, Summerside
Holland College- Charlottetown
Holland College Gymnasium
Kensington Intermediate and Senior High School
Leger Park, Summerside
North River Arena
Parkside Elementary School, Summerside
Prince County Hospital, Summerside
Queen Elizabeth Elementary School, Summerside
Slemon Park, Summerside
Spa Total Fitness Center, Charlottetown
Steele Arena, Summerside
Summerside Bowling Alley
Summerside Intermediate School
Summerside Tae Kwon Do Studio
Three Oaks Senior High School, Summerside
UPEI Arena
UPEI Field House
UPEI Fields
Victoria Park, Charlottetown
Wilmont Community Centre, Summerside

Stakeholder Consultations:

Acadian Games Committee
Alberton Recreation Director
Borden Recreation Director
Charlottetown Civic Centre
City of Charlottetown Recreation Department
City of Summerside Recreation Department
Cornwall Recreation Director
Evangeline Recreation Director
Island Games Association
Kensington Recreation Director
Montague Recreation Director
O'Leary Recreation Director
PEI Recreation and Facilities Association
PEI School Athletic Association
PEI Special Olympics
Regional Co-ordinators – PEI Department of Education (Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport)
Stratford Recreation Director
Tignish Recreation Director
Tourism PEI
UPEI Athletic Department
UPEI Field House

Appendix D
Interview Results

Sport Governing Body Interviews				School Access	
Facility	Sport	Yes / No	Determining Factor	Access	Other comments
Arena	Ringette	No			
	Hockey	No			
	Speed Skate	Yes		N/A	Need dry land training space
	Figure Skate	Yes	Depends on administration	N/A	Need Fitness Centres
Fields	Field Hockey	Yes			Varies School to school
	Football	Yes			Not great. Can't use wash/change rooms.
	Soccer	Yes		Fair	Usually only denied for poor field condition
Gyms	Gymnastics	Yes	Yes		Jr./Sr. High- No Equipment
	Basketball	Yes	Yes		Varies School to school
	Judo	Yes	Depends on administration		
	Karate	Yes	Yes	Poor	Bumped,No summer access,not a priority sport
	Tae Kwon Do	Yes		Poor	Need better scheduling, communication
	Wrestling	Yes	Depends on administration	Good	
	Table Tennis	Yes			Need janitors. $25-40 / eve. $150 - 200 Sat.
	Badminton	Yes	Built a good rapport		Usually get what is needed.
Pools	Swimming	No			
	Synchro Swim	No			
Bowling Grs	Lawn Bowling	No			
Tennis Cts.	Tennis	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Track & Fie	Athletics	Yes		Yes	Schools own equipment
Cycling	Cycling	Yes			
Curling Rink	Curling	No			
Bowling Alle	Bowling (5pin)	No			
Racquet Cts	Squash	No			
Ballfields	Softball	No			School programs are recreational

Sport Governing Body Interviews			Provincial Distribution	
Facility	Sport	All Province	Comments	Reason
Arena	Fingerite	No	Lowest Activity in Prince County	Girls Hockey & lack of involved volunteers
	Hockey	Yes		
	Speed Skate	No	Most activity centred in Ch'Town, lack of ice time	
	Figure Skate	Yes	Cyclic variations,western areas are currently active	Attitudes of communities
Fields	Field Hockey	No	Limited to schools with dedicated fields	Need safe, dedicated well maintained fds
	Football	No	Highest activity in Ch'town,Souris,Montague	No A Class facs
	Soccer	Yes		Need better maintained fields. - Safety
Gyms	Gymnastics	No	Highest activity in Ch'Town, lowest in Kings County	Lack of " technical" volunteers
	Basketball	Yes	Highest activity in Ch'town, S'Side & Souris	
	Judo	Yes	Activity evenly spreadout	
	Karate	No	Mainly Stratford , some O'Leary	Lack of access
	Tae Kwon Do	No	Highest activity in Ch'town, S'Side, Lowest in Kings County	Facility access
	Wrestling	No	Highest activity in Kings County, Ch'town least active	No focus
	Table Tennis	No	Highest activity in Queens County.	
	Badminton	No	Highest activity in Ch'town and S'side, lessor in Alberton and Montague	Least active outside major centres. No clubs.
Pools	Swimming	No	Highest activity in Ch'town, S'Side and Montague	Lack of facilities
	Synchro Swim	Yes	Highest activity in Ch'town, Alberton least active	Distance & Summerside is "coach poor"
Bowling Green	Lawn Bowling	No	Only really in Charlottetown (Sherwood)	No facilities
Tennis Cts.	Tennis	No	Concentrated in Ch'town	Mainly because of indoor courts
Track & Field	Athletics	Yes	School level	
Cycling	Cycling	No	Activity mostly centred in Ch'town	Evolution
Curling Rink	Curling	No	Higher participation in Urban areas, lower in rural	Because volunteers/travel. Small clubs have a hard time
Bowling Alleys	Bowling (5pin)	No	Highest activity in Ch'town and S'side, Least active in Souris and Morell	Staff / management changes
Racquet Cts	Squash	No	Highest activity in Ch'town and Mill River. Least in S'side andMontague	Lack of regulation, accessible courts in S'side
Ballfields	Softball	No	Most active in Prince Co.	Ch'town is Baseball, poor Softball facs.

Sport Governing Body Interviews		Constraints to Development				
Facility	Sport	Lack of Facilities	Cost	Tech Volunteers*	Local	Other
						Promotion, Admin Support
Arena	Ringette		#1 Facs,Equip	# 2		# 3 Travel costs
	Hockey					Competing with Hockey
	Speed Skate	# 1 ice time				Lack of cooperation, inferiority
	Figure Skate					
						Keeping participants
Fields	Field Hockey	#1Astroturf #2Dedicated fds,& maintenance		#1		Lit fd and spect. stands needed.
	Football	#2 Access to Facs				Needcomplex in Ch'town + lit fd
	Soccer	# 1				
						Partic "Academy"fac "home"
Gyms	Gymnastics	# 1 Critical		O.K.		Competing with other sports
	Basketball					Too many sports, not enough people
	Judo			# 1 but improving		Need mats
	Karate	# 2				
	Tae Kwon Do	# 1		# 1		Mat replacement
	Wrestling		# 1			Flexible in facs used for training
	Table Tennis			#1 Need coaches		Need "own home"
	Badminton					
Pools	Swimming	# 1				
	Synchro Swim	# 1				
			# 2	O.K.		# 3 Promotion
Bowling Green	Lawn Bowling	# 1				
				# 1	# 2	Need a base of players
Tennis Cts.	Tennis					
				# 1		
Track & Field	Athletics	Stadium needed				
				# 1		
Cycling	Cycling	Brookvale Improvement				
				Volunteers needed		Admin staff would be a big help.
Curling Rink	Curling	Need improvements				
				#1 Lack of volunteers		
Bowling Alleys	Bowling (Spin)					
						Attracting youth,Capital,Dbls(3 cts,moving walls
Racquet Cts	Squash	Lack of Dble facs.				
				# 2		Also lack of winter training
Ballfields	Softball	# 1				

Appendix E

Interview Guide

Outline Questionnaire
PEI Sport Governing Bodies

Interviewer :

Contact :

Date :

Background :-

CBCL Ltd has been retained by Sport PEI and the Prince Edward Island Department of Education to carry out a study of sport/recreation facilities on Prince Edward Island. The objective of this study is to assess current and future sport facility requirements on the Island.

As a PEI Sport Governing Body your input is vital to this process. We want to gather information concerning participation rates and the facility status for your particular sport. We are also interested in obtaining information regarding your organizations future development plans and information relating to access of existing facilities. However, any input your organization feels is relevant to the study will be welcomed by the study team.

Questions :

1) What are the key elements you would use to define a "Provincial Championship" level of facility ? -Category A

2) What do you consider a suitable facility for "formal participation" (Competition and/or Training) ? - Category B

3) What facility design standards do you use ? (dimensions, materials, lighting, etc)

4) Do you feel that there is an adequate number of Category A facilities ?

10) If no to #8. What areas are most active ?

What areas are least active ?

To what do you attribute this difference ?

11) Where do you feel you have a) the best supply of facilities ?

b) the poorest supply of facilities ?

12) Does your sport require access to school facilities ? Y / N

If Yes, How would you describe the ease of access to these facilities

13) What are the major constraints to the future development of your Sport on the Island ?

14) Do you have documentation , which could be made available to us, concerning facility needs and your future development plans particularly related to Canada Games Development (if this is appropriate to your sport)?

Appendix F

Eastern School District's Access Policy

FORMULATED BY ADMINISTRATION CODE: KG-R

EASTERN SCHOOL DISTRICT

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION

SUBJECT: **Rental of School Property and/or Buildings**

EFFECTIVE DATE: **December 11, 1996**

SUPERSEDES: **Former Unit 3 & Unit 4 Board Regulation Related to This Topic**

CROSS REFERENCE:

School Principals shall have the authority to approve requests for rental of school facilities under their jurisdiction and collect payments on behalf of the District based upon the following criteria:

1. School principals will require all groups identified in Appendix B: Classification of Users using school buildings or land to complete a formal Eastern School District Rental Agreement which includes a statement of liability.
2. All rental payments and fees, including personnel costs, will be remitted to the District Office.
3. All payments for District personnel will be processed through the District office.
4. All rental fees will be payable five (5) days prior to the use of the facility or property. When necessary, the Director of Business Operations may waive this requirement.
5. All District buildings are to be kept smoke free.
6. Rental rates will be established and published each year by the Director of Business Operations prior to July 1.
7. The valuations of goodwill and/or payment in kind will be determined by the Director of Business Operations in consultation with the Supervisor of Property Services and Principal.
8. When the serving of alcohol is requested, the Director of Business Operations may, where, in the opinion of the Principal and the Property Supervisor, no suitable community or commercial building or property is available, approve special permits for one-time only community events. The approval must be obtained one month prior to the event and is subject to regulations of the Liquor Control Act [Section 22(2)(c)]. District personnel must be in attendance

APPENDIX A: **DEFINITIONS**

Facility	Facility is defined as any building or land owned or leased by the Eastern School District.
Rental	Rental is defined as an approved use of a facility in exchange for payment in any approved form.
Special Rate	A special fee may be negotiated with the District's Director of Business Operations to cover the cost of repair or maintenance of special-use areas (examples: computer lab, carpentry shop, home economics area, welding shop).
Payment in Kind	Any service or commodity other than cash provided in exchange for the use of District facilities.
Goodwill	A favour or advantage that may be rendered to the Board or school in lieu of cash or payment in kind.

APPENDIX B **Classification of Users**

Class 1 - School-related groups and Class 2 and 3 Users requiring additional custodial time and/or other direct costs to the building operation; e.g., school dances, school extracurricular activities, school fund raisers, School Councils, Home and School Associations.

Class 2 - Non-profit community-related cultural or educational groups not requiring additional custodial time or other direct costs to the building operation; e.g., all groups listed in Class 1 plus 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Allied Youth, religious education classes, Boys and Girls Clubs, community schools, self-help groups, Lions Clubs, and other non-profit, community-based groups.

Class 3 - Non-profit community-based, youth-related recreational (under 19) groups not requiring additional custodial time or other direct costs to the building operation; e.g., recreation and leisure services.

Class 4 - Non-profit community recreational groups and other non-commercial groups; e.g., church, adult recreation programs, adult sports, sports event (non-school), weddings, showers, reunions.

Class 5 - Outside adult groups, commercial groups (required approval of the Director of Business Operations), and political groups.

Requests from organizations not covered in the eligibility list or for purposes not included in this list will be decided upon by the Director of Business Operations in consultation with the Supervisor of Property Services, Principal and the local trustee.

Appendix G

Comparable Statistics for Aquatic Facilities

Swimming Pool Configurations

ITEM	CCRC	CENTENNIAL	OPTION A	OPTION B	OPTION C	OPTION D	OPTION E	C GAMES Min.
	1 Tank	1 Tank	1 Tank	2 Tanks	2 Tanks	2 Tanks	2 Tanks	2 Tanks
Main Tank Main Tank Lanes	18.2 m x 7.5 m 4?	234 m x 7.5 m 4?	25 m x 17 m 8	25 m x 12.8 m 6	25 m x 12.8 m 6	25 m x 17 m 8	25 m x 2.3 m 10	50 m x 21.3 m 10 (or 8 x 2.5m+)
Warm up Tank Warm Up Tank Lanes	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	25 m x 8.52 m 4	25 m x 12.8 m 4+2 (0-1.2 m)	25 m x 17 m 6+2 (0-1.2 m)	25 m x 17 m 6+2 (0-1.2 m)	25 m x 12.8 m 6
Lane Width	<2m	<2m	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13	2.13
Total Pool + deck area	324 sq. m	392 sq. m	713 sq. m	1033 sq. m	1164 sq. m	1436 sq. m	1568 sq. m	2112 sq. m
Shallow area (<1.4m)	110 sq. m	130 sq. m	414 sq. m	787 sq. m	882 sq. m	1079 sq. m	1145 sq. m	1539 sq. m
Warm water area	Nil	Nil	Nil	450 sq. m	582 sq. m	722 sq. m	722 sq. m	582 sq. m
Total water volume	288 cu m	358 cu m	864 cu m	905 cu m	1119 cu m	1352 cu m	1677 cu m	2535 cu m
Max Depth	2.75 m	2.75 m	3.4 m	3.4m	3.8 m	3.8 m	3.8 m	4.5 m
Diving Capability	Nil	Nil	1 m spring board	1 m spring board	1&3 m spring board +5 m Platform	1&3 m spring board (2 each) +5 m Platform	1&3 m spring board +5 m Platform	1 m spring board +5,7,5 10m Platform
Ceiling Height	4 m ?	4 m?	6 m	6 m	8.25 m	8.25 m	8.25 m	14 m
Approx Cap. Cost			$4.2M	$5.9M	$6.5M	$7.9 M	$8.5 M	$11.4 M